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45-Mile Russian Advance; C. I. O. Dairy Drive Soon; President Signs Money Bills

The World's Day—April 29, 1942

The War: Russians Report 45-Mile Advance

Russia: Red Army reported important advance of 45 miles in four days, including crossing of big river in face of Nazi air attacks. [Page 7.]

Atlantic: A medium-sized United States merchant vessel has been torpedoed off the United States east coast and survivors have been landed, the Navy said.

Australia: Fresh contingents of United States troops arrived in Australia, Prime Minister Curtin announced as Allied airmen warded off a strong raid on Port Moresby in New Guinea.

Burma: Japanese troops were reported within 50 miles of Lashio, gateway to Chungking, in a rapid advance against the British and Chinese forces.

In the air: RAF raided the Nazi naval bases at Kiel and Trondheim, Norway, while the Luftwaffe struck at York, England, and at Alexandria, Egypt, where 58 fatalities were recorded. [Page 1.]

New England: Dairy Unionization Drive

Director of John L. Lewis' drive to organize dairy farmers of New England in United Mine Workers' Union will be named shortly, it was announced. [Page 5.]

Higher prices for gasoline for New England motorists after May 18 are in the offing, according to an authorized price boost by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator.

Boston called for volunteers to assist in sugar rationing preliminaries. [Page 2.]

Price of gasoline to rise in New England May 18. [Page 2.]

Washington: President Signs Money Bills

Two appropriation bills were signed into law by President Roosevelt: the $19,151,597,010 War Appropriation Bill which contains an amendment providing for renegotiation of war contracts to prevent excessive profits, and the $343,938,929 War Department Civil Functions Bill which includes funds for river and harbor development.

Substantial changes in United States patent laws were proposed in legislation offered jointly by Senators O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Bone (D) of Washington, and La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing the Navy to undertake, at a maximum cost of $800,000,000, construction of new shore facilities.

Legislation to increase the basic pay of Army privates and second lieutenants—passed almost a month ago by the Senate—was approved by a House Military Affairs subcommittee which recommended further study of salaries to simplify bookkeeping.

Legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to grant financial aid to dealers in products affected by rationing was approved by the House and sent to the White House.

President Roosevelt proclaimed May 22 as National Maritime Day and called for public recognition of "the patriotism and courage of the officers and men of the cargo ships in the Victory Fleet" and of men in shipyards and factories.

Appointment of Dr. Merle Fainsod of Harvard University to head the Retail Trade and Services Division of the Office of Price Administration—which will be responsible primarily for interpreting the new price regulations covering all major consumer commodities—was announced by Price Administrator Henderson.

Americas: President Prado to Visit U. S.

President Prado of Peru will leave Lima for a visit to Washington May 3 aboard a United States Army plane. He will pay official visits, on his return trip, to the Presidents of Panama and Colombia.

In Europe: De Gaulle Asks Silent Demonstration

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, called upon the people of France to carry out a silent demonstration on May Day against "slavery and for freedom of labor in a liberated France."

Marshal Pétain, Chief of State in the Vichy Government, is to address French workers on May Day, it was announced.

Sir Dudley Pound, British First Sea Lord, returned to London from Washington, flying the Atlantic from Canada, it was announced in Ottawa.

National: Postwar Leadership Urged for U. S.

A role of leadership by the United States in the postwar world was urged by speakers addressing the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Chicago. [Finantial Page.]

A yellow—precautionary—air raid alert was signaled in Los Angeles and radios were silenced from 3:48 to 4:20 a. m. Pacific war time because of unidentified planes later identified as friendly.

American clubwomen, meeting at the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in Fort Worth, Texas, stressed the necessity for inter-American solidarity. [Page 3.]

A program of wartime policies was studied by the League of Women Voters, meeting in biennial convention in Chicago. [Page 19.]

Price Freezing Order Hit By N. E. Criticism

Failure to attack basic cause of inflation and hardship to retailers the major charges.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two criticisms stood out today as New England's 8,000,000 wage earners, rent payers, food buyers, merchants and economists took their first considered view of President Roosevelt's epochal plan to control the cost of living in a topsy-turvy war economy.

These criticisms were:

1.—The plan fails to sufficiently attack the basic cause of inflation; namely, increased purchasing power for diminishing supplies. Inadequate provision, it is asserted in several quarters, is made for siphoning off the billions in higher wages and overtime pay that provide the means for paying the higher costs for the goods that the war is making more scarce.

2. A hardship is worked on retailers who were selling goods in March at prices based on January, or earlier, wholesale levels. The President's plan pegs both retail and wholesale prices at March levels, thus not providing for the normal lag in the rise of retail prices after wholesale prices are advanced.

Conference Called

This latter factor caused retail merchants from all parts of Massachusetts, as represented by the 35 trade associations that comprise the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, to call today a mass conference here for next week. At this meeting it is expected that Kenneth B. Backman, regional director for the Office of Price Administration, who will administer the price levels locally, and other Federal officials will explain the Government's position more fully.

Leo Horrigan, President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provisions Dealers Association, announced his group will hold a special meeting within a few days in an effort to persuade the Government to remedy this wholesale-retail lag situation, which he asserted would force thousands of retail grocers out of business, if uncorrected.

Prof. Samuel S. Lukens of Simmons, known for his work in the field of economics that particularly applies to consumers, pointed out today that while the President's proposals are not explicit and precise in the matter of wage controls, thus permitting the fear that wages will continue to rise while prices are fixed, it is likely that this situation will be remedied to a substantial degree by the new revenue laws. In other words, higher taxes will serve to siphon off that part of the $4,500,000 weekly pay roll in Boston now that it is in excess of what is actually needed for essential living expenses.

Intense Drives

Until the new tax laws become effective, it can be expected that intense drives will be made to channel excess purchasing power into War Bonds.

Professor Lukens emphasized that wages have already risen faster than the cost of living. This is the reverse of the normal trend,

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

OPA Sets General Price, Rent Ceilings; Roosevelt Reveals Big AEF's in Field, More U. S. Troops Reach Australia

Allied Burma position becomes critical as Japanese push closer to India's gateway.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Following President Roosevelt's announcement of the large American forces now stationed overseas in various parts of the world comes word from the Australian Prime Minister that a fresh detachment of United States troops has arrived in the Commonwealth.

In contrast to the strong situation in the Southwest Pacific, however, the Burma situation becomes increasingly critical. Japanese were reported 50 miles from Lashio, gateway to India on the road from Mandalay to Chungking. There are only about 7,000 of them in the attacking force, using tanks only for the spearheads of the attacks. Yet so persistently have they kept attacking the Allied forces and so little air protection have the latter that the Japanese pushed almost to within striking distance of a key point through which there still passes quantities of equipment for China from America.

The attacks are being made in heavy rains, the prelude to the monsoon, and the Chinese are tearing up all roads in the rear, so that should the rains continue the fighting might come to a halt. But so close is the invader to his goal on the Mandalay-Lashio Railroad, that there seems little hope of his being held back.

Behind the spearhead attacking force there is a main force of some 100,000 Japanese, assisted by river boats, swarming into the tributaries of the Irrawaddy that flow toward the Chinese frontier.

Most effective allies of the Japanese are the Burmese "bad hats" who are conducting a guerrilla campaign against the Allies behind the lines.

Arrival of the fresh American troops in Australia is expected to stabilize the situation in the Southwest Pacific where, despite every sign that the Japanese are preparing planes and ships for an attack on Australia, the Allies appear to have the matter well in hand. Equipment for the Americans comes partly from ships originally routed to the Netherlands East Indies and since rerouted to Australia. American-Australian airmen succeeded in stopping a Japanese raid on Port Moresby, the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

President says Japan's southward advance is checked; sees American offensive soon.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Imminent offensive action by American forces in both Europe and the Far East is foreseen today in light of President Roosevelt's unusually revealing war report to the United States and the United Nations.

The President's world broadcast, delivered from the White House last night, is construed in the Capital as the most confidence-inspiring declaration he has made since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

It is a declaration which upon examination proves to be packed with significant pronouncements. In it President Roosevelt:

Significant Pronouncements

1. Declares that Japan's southward advance has now unquestionably been checked.

2. Announces that Australia, New Zealand, and "much other territory will be bases for offensive action" against Japan.

3. Discloses simultaneously that the United States Air Forces, utilizing the latest American Flying Fortresses, will "soon" begin wide-sweeping bombing raids over the entire European continent.

4. States for the first time that "several hundred thousand" of American troops have now taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, Australia, and many islands of the Pacific.

5. Warns the Laval Government of Vichy that the United States, with its allies, will prevent by force if necessary the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis.

6. Invites the active collaboration of the French people on the side of the United Nations in pledging that an Allied vic-

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

Roosevelt 'Chat' Text: Page 8.

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Leon Henderson, Ceiling-Setter

Price and Civilian Supply Administrator issued the new "maximum price regulation" fixing ceilings for virtually all of the nation's commodities and services.

Cost of living 'frozen' by broad regulations affecting almost all items and services.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Practically every article and service used in the life and work of America was today ordered under a price ceiling for the duration of the war.

Suspending, in effect, the law of supply and demand for the duration, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced he would carry out his part of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation drive by freezing the cost of living at its March, 1942, level. In mid March, American families were spending $1.16 to buy the same things for which they spent $1 before the outbreak of the war in September, 1939. Since March the cost of living has risen about 1½ per cent.

Extensive rationing of consumer goods in which shortages develop will follow the price freezings, Mr. Henderson announced. He declined to say what articles, besides sugar, gasoline, and automobiles are likely to be rationed to the American public for fear of starting "runs."

The two steps are counted on to divert large amounts of purchasing power from civilian consumption into taxes and war bonds to help pay off the gigantic war debt now being rolled up.

Dates Effective

The dates the price ceilings become effective are as follows:

May 11—Ceiling, not to exceed the highest March levels for each seller, goes into effect for manufacturer and wholesale prices and for wholesale and industrial services.

May 18—For goods sold at retail, with a few exceptions, the ceilings apply on this date.

July 1—Ceiling goes into effect on services, such as plumbing and automobile repairs, tailoring, dry cleaning, etc.

Biggest group of commodities exempted from the price ceilings are on farm products selling below parity, which are excluded by law from Mr. Henderson's jurisdiction.

Mr. Henderson estimated, however, that 60 to 75 per cent of the major food items that go into the housewife's market basket will stay at March prices, along with practically all other goods and services for which the average American spends his income.

All Sellers Affected

So far-reaching are Mr. Henderson's new universal price ceilings, advised months ago by World War I Industry Chairman Bernard Baruch, that he held his explanatory press conference in an auditorium at the War Production Board.

Two rules laid down by Mr. Henderson affect practically every person or firm in America that has something to sell.

1. Every retail store must publicly display the ceiling prices for about 100 selected "cost of living" commodities after May 18.

2. Each retailer is asked to consider himself licensed by the Government as of May 18 and each wholesaler as of May 11. Later, wholesalers and retailers will be

Continued on Page 19, Column 7

Text of general maximum price regulation order: Page 9.
Henderson calls for good will in statement on price curb: Page 3.

Small Retailers Protest Terms of Price Fixing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Distribution of goods slowed down sharply throughout the United States today as retail executives met in shop conferences and, along with the general public, studied Office of Price Administration tables, both seeking to comprehend the full effect of a sudden government price ceiling on almost everything Americans wear, eat, and use.

While the householder and renter expressed relief at the prospect of relatively stable prices and rents under the OPA order, loud wails went up from small merchants, including grocers, at the Government's failure to allow for the normal lag of retail behind wholesale prices in ordering ceilings to be based on the highest prices prevailing in March.

They foresaw losses running into hundreds of millions of dollars and many small concerns forced out of business, ground between the twin mill stones of high wholesale prices prevalent in March and low retail prices in that same month, unless relief and readjustments were made by Washington.

Protests and Co-operation

Heads of large New York retail shops and the New York Board of Trade made it clear they were in favor of price-fixing as one step in checking inflation, and added that they would co-operate despite the hardships involved, but they felt the OPA had "let them down" in not freezing wholesale prices at the December or January level if it was going to freeze retail prices at a March level.

Offices of the National Association of Retail Grocers said protest meetings would be called in various sections of the nation to appeal to Congressional delegations demanding a reconsideration of the Government order.

Real estate brokers and landlords, studying the OPA order freezing rents in areas housing two thirds of the population of the United States, saw a happy local effect in stabilization of unsettled market conditions and encouragement of rent renewals at existing levels. The rent order, it was held, removed the apprehensions of many in the New York metropolitan area that they would be the victims of rent spirals which had brought exorbitant housing rates to some defense areas.

The rent-fixing was hailed nationally as putting an end to the prohibitive increases in rentals

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RAF Hits Kiel and Trondheim; Navy Ready for Sea Battle

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—The four successive nights of RAF raids on the German Baltic port of Rostock, culminating last Monday, has gutted with fire the entire center of the city, causing an exodus of tens of thousands of refugees, reports from Germany reaching here today disclosed. Flames 100 feet high were reported still spurting yesterday from the Heinkel aircraft plant, and could be seen for a hundred miles.

LONDON, April 29 (AP) — The RAF set fire to the great Nazi naval base of Kiel in a heavy attack last night, while another force attacked the German warship base at Trondheim, Norway, for the second successive night.

In announcing these assaults which rounded out a full week of big-scale bombings of German continental positions, the British Air Ministry said other overnight raids were directed against airdromes in the occupied Low Countries and a power station at Ghent, Belgium.

The total cost to Britain was nine bombers, while the Air Ministry said a German night fighter was shot down over Kiel and a bomber was destroyed off North Cornwall, yesterday evening.

[Berlin claimed 25 British bombers were destroyed.]

Return of Illustrious

Simultaneously, London quarters disclosed that the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious—recently repaired at Norfolk, Virginia—and other powerful units of the British Home Fleet had been mustered for a defense of the North Atlantic against the formidable German battle squadron in Trondheim fjord.

Amid indications that a major naval battle may be impending in a showdown for control of the vital northern sea lanes, British naval circles expressed keen optimism over the ability of the Royal Navy to deal with the Germans.

The German battleship Tirpitz and other important naval units are based at Trondheim, but the naval base itself was the primary objective.

The air raids last night were in continuation of the effort to neutralize the menace to the Murmansk supply route, but informed British sources declined to estimate the damage done to Trondheim, remarking, "we did too much speculating on the damage we thought our bombers did at Brest."

Germans Bomb York

York, a city of 85,000 in the industrial midlands, was the target for about 20 Nazi planes. Although activity there was "on a reduced scale" from the previous nights' raids on Bath and Norwich, a number of casualties resulted though the full toll was not known at midday today.

Destruction of five out of 20 bombers in the York raid constituted one of the most impressive records of Britain's defenders against nocturnal marauders on a percentage basis.

Horn and Conscience N. H. Safety Formula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., April 29

"The next time a car passes you out in the country going faster than 40 miles per hour give him four toots on the horn to remind him that he's a slacker." That is the advice of New Hampshire's Acting Motor Vehicle Commissioner Charles Magown. "If he has any conscience at all he'll slow down," according to Mr. Magown.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Gun Crew of Torpedoed Craft Gets Last Laugh

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sunk on Tuesday, rescued on Wednesday, and back at their gun on Friday morning when they blasted the periscope off a Nazi submarine which they believed torpedoed them in the first place.

That is the saga of the green Navy gun crew of an un-named United Nations freighter which has just brought back to Boston the latest account of the battle of the Atlantic Seaboard.

The men in the gun crew under Ensign Frank M. Keathley, of Corsicana, Texas, were Alfred Kirchmer of Cliffside Park, N. J.; Edgar Futch of Greenville, Fla.; William Green of Salisbury, N. C., and Theodore Harder of Biloxi, Miss. While the boys had completed the necessary training for manning a gun this was their first voyage at sea.

Of the 46 men on the freighter 23 are still missing, but Ensign Keathley feels confident that these will reach port shortly for they all got safely away in life boats from the sinking ship.

Their small freighter, Ensign Keathley said, was plodding along in a heavy sea about 200 miles off the East Coast. At 12:55 p. m. on April 21 a torpedo struck on the starboard side.

"It was a complete surprise," he said. "The air was filled with smoke and flying debris. The Captain (Richard Hockens, New York City) ordered the ship to be abandoned. This was carried out with-

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By a Staff Photographer

All in a Four Days' Work

Torpedoed on one day, rescued the next, and then shooting off the periscope of a submarine a day later was the experience of this Navy gun crew aboard a merchantman. Standing, left to right, they are: Alfred Kirchmer, Cliffside Park, N. J.; Edgar Futch, Greenville, Fla.; William Green, Salisbury, N. C.; Theodore Harder, Biloxi, Miss., and Ensign Frank M. Keathley, Corsicana, Texas.

Anthem Puts Nation on Feet, All United for War Purpose

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" last night and John Smith stood up.

It was so all over the United States from Maine to California after the President's speech.

People stood up in their homes and in their clubs and at social gatherings. At the Greek restaurant down behind the railroad tracks Peter stood, and everybody shambled to their feet off the quick-lunch seats.

At the University Club dinner, where they had interrupted the order of speeches to hear Mr. Roosevelt, the portly men in black ties stood up.

In private homes, the family and the neighbors who had dropped in all stood up, too, and the girls and the boys who had been allowed to stay up after bedtime to hear the President stood up with starry eyes.

Out on the solitary prairies in little cabins that never see any traffic all year round except an occasional stray airplane from an Army post, 4,000 feet up, the family stood up quietly around the table with the kerosene lamp till the notes were over from the old battery set.

Yes, even single men and women felt some inner compulsion last night to stand up for the National Anthem in the quiet of their own rooms. They knew that all the rest of the nation was united with them for a few minutes, standing up, too, in a tremendous civilian symbol of silence and respect for the common purpose outlined in the President's speech.

The President's speech told new details of the war on the foreign and domestic fronts, but to many persons its chief feature was its emotional content. Great sacrifices were demanded from the nation. The whole American economy was being regimented. The need was to strike the right note that would

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'Tossing Their Heads in Sprightly Dance of Spring' at Dedham

By a Staff Photographer

Thousands of Yellow Daffodils, Narcissuses, and Jonquils Brighten 'Sandy Valley'

This week and next, hundreds of flower lovers will head down Dedham's Highland Street and turn up Sandy Valley Road to make their annual visit to John L. Russell's outstanding four-acre planting of naturalized daffodils. More than 120,000 bulbs in more than 200 varieties are coming into flower daily in this most unusual setting, where they may be found, properly labeled, along the banks of tiny streams and goldfish-stocked pools, and marching dancingly up the rolling hillsides. Fields upon fields, yellow with daffodils, some of which nestle beside gray-stone ledges overhung by stately spruce, pine, and hemlock trees, are spread before the eyes. The outdoor exhibit coincides with the annual Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Thursday and Friday of this week, admission to which is free.

Among the commercial exhibits, the Boston firm of Breck's will stage what is probably the largest collection of daffodils ever shown in Boston. Many of these were grown by Mr. Russell at Dedham, and will include the deep golden yellow "Lord Wellington," shown in the inset above. Pictures on the left and right show two views of the Sandy Valley daffodil display. In the center, Linda Jane Armstrong, of Dedham, pauses to admire some of the beautiful yellow blooms. Hundreds of varieties will be on display both at Sandy Valley and Horticultural Hall, ranging from pure white narcissus to deep golden yellow daffodils, with a wide sprinkling of jonquils and double and single blooms between. Many of the more rare varieties have brilliant orange and red centers. The cool weather of the past few weeks has been ideal for the development of large flowers of excellent quality on sturdy stems.

Vigorous Prosecution Pledged On Priority and Price Rules

Local rationing officers will administer the new price control regulations, New England officials of the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board announced today in promising vigorous prosecution of priority and price ceiling violators.

Legal prosecution in Federal and State courts was guaranteed by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the OPA. He stated that approximately 150 persons were now working on the OPA staff in Boston, regional headquarters for New England. At least 30 of these workers are price specialists, he declared.

Also announced today was an increase in the vigor with which WPB investigators and lawyers were examining the actions of New England manufacturers for noncompliance with limitation or restriction orders. Two New England firms have already been suspended from further business for diverting war materials to nonessential production, W. P. Homans, WPB executive in Boston, declared.

Fourteen regional offices will be established throughout the six States in addition to State offices, the OPA executive said.

Expanding personnel of the OPA will include 1,000 clerical workers in the six-state area with approximately 100 executives in each State within the next two weeks. Mr. Backman looks for 98 per cent cooperation from merchants and landlords affected by the new ruling. Competition, he expects, will act greatly in forcing compliance with the price control ceiling.

All merchants and manufacturers throughout New England will be registered by the OPA Office, Mr. Backman said, but added that no certificates or "licenses" will be issued. Penalty for violating regulations will not be revocation of a license or certificate but termination of the merchant's privilege of doing business."

Gas Prices To Jump As Rations Open

New England motorists are scheduled to pay higher prices for gasoline on May 18, three days after gasoline rationing curtails the amount they may be allowed to buy.

Under price ceiling orders issued by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, a four-tenths cent price boost is authorized for retail gasoline stations in 17 eastern States, including New England, and the District of Columbia. In the remainder of the nation, gasoline prices have been frozen at the higher level existing in March.

In Boston the new price rise will boost to 18.9 cents a gallon the gasoline price. This figure is 5.4 cents higher than prices existing in January, 1941, a rise of approximately 29 per cent in a year and three months.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, today is seeking to determine whether this newest price rise is to benefit the retailer.

Meanwhile, retail dealers, particularly in the Boston Metropolitan area are feeling the results of the one-third cut in the gasoline supplies for April sales. Hundreds of Massachusetts stations have already run dry. Mr. Moore expects numerous others to close down today. These stations must wait until May 1 to obtain new supplies, which are expected to be cut sharply.

While announcing the increased gasoline price allowance, Mr. Henderson also authorized a two-tenths cent increase a gallon on diesel oil.

Rent Ceilings Aid Millions In New England War Plants

Stabilized rents, part of the Presidential counter-inflation program, today leveled rentals for most of the 8,000,000 persons living in 23 industrial areas of New England. About 90 per cent of the New England population lives in these areas.

Including practically all of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the areas designated by Price Administrator Leon Henderson extended to the Presque Isle defense area in Maine's northernmost Aroostook County.

An essential factor in the all-inclusive freezing of prices in the national economy, rents in the designated defense rental areas must be stabilized within 60 days. Lurking behind noncompliant landlords is the imminence of regulation by the Office of Price Administration to effectuate the program.

With the exception of five defense centers in Connecticut and one in Maine, rentals in New England industrial areas underlined by Mr. Henderson must not exceed those in effect on March 1. All of Massachusetts, excluding only Nantucket and Dukes counties, lives under this ceiling. In the Bath, Maine, area, covering Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties, approximately 35,000 persons must restrain their rents to the April 1 level. This same standard is to be applied in the Connecticut defense centers of Bridgeport, Hartford-New Britain, New Haven, New London, and Waterbury.

Greatest effect of the rent-freezing order is expected in the seasonal tendency to increase rents on spring moving and leasing dates. This may be eliminated entirely.

Rent control already has been in effect in three Connecticut cities when today's order was announced. In Bridgeport, Hartford-New Britain, and Waterbury, rent stabilization was announced on March 2. These communities were among 20 throughout the country in which rent control was enforced at that time.

Government investigation of residential rents in these 20 municipalities already is under way to determine if Federal intervention is necessary to cut rents to lower levels. Where rent recommendations of the Government are not complied with, investigating offices will be opened May 15, Mr. Henderson said.

Only sparsely settled parts of northern New England were left out of the area in which the rent ceiling is effective. Crossing state lines, the defense areas frequently included one or more counties. The Boston defense area, for instance, takes in Barnstable, Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk Counties, nearly all the Greater Boston visualized by the Chamber of Commerce.

Enforcement of a rent ceiling became necessary to eliminate the doubling and tripling of rents reported from some sections of the country, Mr. Henderson said. Defense areas so designated are primarily the locations of ordance manufacturing centers, shipbuilding and repair yards, aircraft plants, and military establishments.

Torpedoed Craft Gunners Strike Back

Continued from Page 1

out loss of a man. We were in four lifeboats.

"After our ship went down the submarine surfaced about a mile away." Ensign Keathley said, "and her captain ordered our lifeboat to come along side. Captain Hockens complied with this order. We sort of had to," Ensign Keathley grinned, "for the submarine commander had a machine gun trained on us.

"We tied a painter to the submarine while the crew looked us over. The Commander was about 25 years old while his crew was even younger. He asked Captain Hockens what cargo we were carrying, the name of our ship, where we were from, and where we were going. Captain Hockens answered these questions. The submarine commander spoke very broken English and there was no doubt but what he was commanding a German U-boat.

Long Way Off

"He said, 'You are a long way from land, and I hope you make it safely. Have you food and water enough?' We told him we had, but he gave us two pounds of Danish butter and two tins of bread. His parting words were: 'I'm sorry I had to sink you, but this is war.'

"We cast off and the submarine immediately submerged. She was of medium size, about 170 feet long. She carried a 3-inch gun and a 20-millimeter anti-aircraft. It was quite evident that she had been at sea only a short time as her hull was very bright. On her conning tower was the picture of a charging bull."

"We first sighted our rescue ship on the horizon about 4 p. m. on April 22. Our sail was a bright red and we felt certain that their watch would spot us. About an hour later we saw her heading our way, and we started celebrating by eating hard tack.

"Discovering that some of us were a gun crew, the captain asked us if we'd take charge of his gun as he had no crew for this purpose. It was a gun we were unfamiliar with and it took us considerable time to get on to it.

"We lolled in the sun on deck most of Thursday. At 7:45 on Friday morning a member of the crew was leaning over the port rail. He said to a companion: 'That stick looks like a periscope.'

"'It is,' the fellow answered, and about 20 yards away a submarine was seen.

"The alarm was given and we manned the gun. The sub dived and went under the stern of our ship.

"About 15 minutes later the lookout reported the periscope about 2,000 yards on our 'starboard' but in his excitement he called off the wrong side. Before we could bring our gun to bear she disappeared.

"The feather wave of the periscope was again sighted a little later, and we opened fire. Our first shell was over, but our next one was right on the mark. A cheer went up from the crew: 'We got him.' Our third shell found the same spot. The sub had disappeared from the surface.

"Our SSS brought two patrol planes on the scene in record time and a continuous watch was kept over our ship until we landed in port a few hours later."

What is Ensign Keathley and his crew going to do now? After a few days' leave they hope to be assigned to another ship and go back to their gun with the hopes that next time they'll sink the sub that dares to flirt with their markmanship.

Volunteers for Sugar Registry Needed to Start Book Plan

As registration of retailers, wholesalers, and other large users of sugar is being completed today throughout New England, school authorities in the area perfected plans for the gigantic task of registering on May 4, 5, 6 and 7 all family consumers for "War Ration Book One."

Boston, faced with the most difficult registration job among New England communities, issued a hurry call for 4,500 volunteers to aid the 4,500 teachers scheduled to work as registrars to sign up individuals for the sugar ration books.

Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools who is in charge of sugar registration in Suffolk County, pointed out that the registration will take 130,000 man-hours of work on the part of the registrars.

Therefore, each teacher in Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop (Suffolk County) has been asked to obtain at least one volunteer for the registration work. Furthermore, an appeal has been made to home and school associations to provide similar workers.

To avoid a tremendous jam on any one of the four consumer registration days, Mr. Haley divided the population total into four alphabetical groups. On Monday, May 4, those persons whose last names begin with A to E inclusive will be asked to register. Tuesday has been scheduled as registration day for the F through M group, Wednesday for the N through T section, and Thursday for U through Z.

Mr. Haley issued an appeal to Suffolk County residents to adhere to this system so as to avoid unequal daily loads on registrars.

This system is being followed in Worcester and several other communities throughout New England. Also in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other major United States cities the alphabetical system is being employed.

In Boston 188 of the 265 school buildings will be used during the registration. A person applying for a ration book may register at any school.

In view of the fact that on May 12, 13 and 14 schools probably will be closed for gasoline ration card registration, school officials are now considering whether the school year, particularly in Boston, should be extended to make up for lost class time.

For instance, schools were closed on Monday for draft registration. On Tuesday and Wednesday high school classes were omitted for sugar trade registration. Thus, with sugar consumer and gasoline registration, at least 10 days will have been cut out of the school year.

Jordan Group Elects A. F. of L.

An American Federation of Labor union has been certified as exclusive bargaining agency for employees in the five warehouses and the shipping and receiving department of the Jordan Marsh Company, it was announced today by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission.

The decision follows an election held by the commission among the workers on April 17. The result showed 182 votes cast for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, A. F. of L., 79 for the Warehouse Association, an independent union, and 15 for neither.

Protested ballots totaled 118. The commission has been examining the questioned ballots since the election. It declared 81 were cast by persons ineligible to vote. Last night the commission concluded there was no necessity of examining the remaining 47, because no matter how they were cast, they would not change the result.

Bargain Hunting Glamor To Remain for Housewife

Freezing of food prices under the latest Government plan, while expected to prevent the steady upward march of living costs, is also expected to leave much of the glamor in the popular pastime of bargain hunting.

As generally interpreted, there will be no universal price fixed for a specific commodity, but rather a ban on each individual merchant against charging more than the highest price at which he sold each item during the month of March.

Thus, housewives with time to shop around will still be able to find a variety of prices, for merchants are to be allowed the privilege of shaving down figures from what they charged last month but not of advancing them beyond that price. Indeed, bargain prices are advocated by the Government wherever possible.

On the other hand, shoppers who go regularly to the same store may continue to do so, assured that prices there will not exceed those of last month.

Inquiries at the Massachusetts Division on Necessaries of Life brought out today the fact that prices not only vary from store to store but from city to city.

Because of relative difficulty of transporting goods to certain communities, all prices there may be much higher than elsewhere. Also local competitive conditions affects the level of prices.

Therefore, officials said it is impossible to give any figures for March that will reflect prices for all areas and conditions. The best they could do is to give March averages for the State and for individual communities, warning readers that the prices they find may be considerably more or less than the averages.

State officials also pointed out that a large number of commodities have been exempted by the Office of Price Administration from any price control at all, so that such items, as fish and lamb, may continue to advance in price.

Following are the March, 1942, price averages for principal food items as issued by the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life:

	March Average Boston	March Average Massachusetts
Round roast, lb.	$0.4076	$0.4154
Rump steak, lb.	.5975	.5908
Sirloin steak, lb.	.4700	.4425
Chuck roast, lb.	.3334	.3306
Brisket, lb.	.2988	.3144
Pork loins, lb.	.3082	.3030
Ham, lb.	.3535	.3857
Bacon, lb.	.3212	.2996
Salt pork, lb.	.1812	.1838
*Lamb leg, lb.	.3071	.3049
Veal steak, lb.	.4692	.5127
*Fowl, lb.	.3106	.3221
*Haddock, lb.	.1393	.1310
*Cod, lb.	.1553	.1710
*Flour, ½ bbl. bag	1.1230	1.0653
Bread, lb.	.0797	.0779
Corn meal, lb.	.0691	.0711
Rice, lb.	.0933	.0988
Oatmeal, lb.	.1035	.1043
Milk, qt.	.1400	.1454
*Butter, lb.	.4015	.4090
*Cheese, lb.	.3341	.3238
*Eggs, doz.	.3759	.3620
Apricots, lb.	.2100	.2216
Prunes, lb.	.1056	.1046
Potatoes, 15 lbs.	.3924	.3784
Onions, lb.	.0735	.0763
Tomatoes, can	.1414	.1362
Corn, can	.1202	.1217
Peas, can	.1362	.1441
Beans, can	.0946	.0902
Sugar, lb.	.0647	.0639
Molasses, gal.	.9567	1.0480
Vinegar, gal.	.2650	.3111
Lard, lb.	.1459	.1436

* Exempted from price limitation by Office of Price Administration.

Following are March 1942 average prices in Massachusetts for clothing and shelter, as made public by State Division on Necessaries of Life:

Clothing, Men's	
Suits (blue serge)	$31.36
Shoes	4.86
Hats	4.56
Gloves	2.67
Hosiery	.45
Shirts	1.75
Collars	.30
Underwear	1.90
Clothing, Women's	
Suits, Coats, Dresses	31.36
Hats	4.56
Gloves	2.67
Shoes	4.22
Hosiery	1.30
Corsets	2.98
Shelter	
Rent, Monthly	30.09
Fuel	
Coal, ton	14.49
Oil, range and furnace, gal.	.078
Gas, cooking, per 1,000 cu. ft.	1.33
Electricity, per kw.	.068

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture at the Brookline Baptist Church, "On China's Fighting Fronts," by Joy Homer, under the auspices of the Brookline Women's Society. Tickets at 55 cents may be purchased at the door and the public will be ushered to their seats by Chinese girls in costume. At 8 p. m.

The Zionist Association of New England will present Dorothy Thompson, noted commentator and columnist, in a lecture entitled "Palestine Democracy in the War." This lecture will start at Symphony Hall at 8:15, and is open to the public, with seats ranging from $1.10 to $2.75.

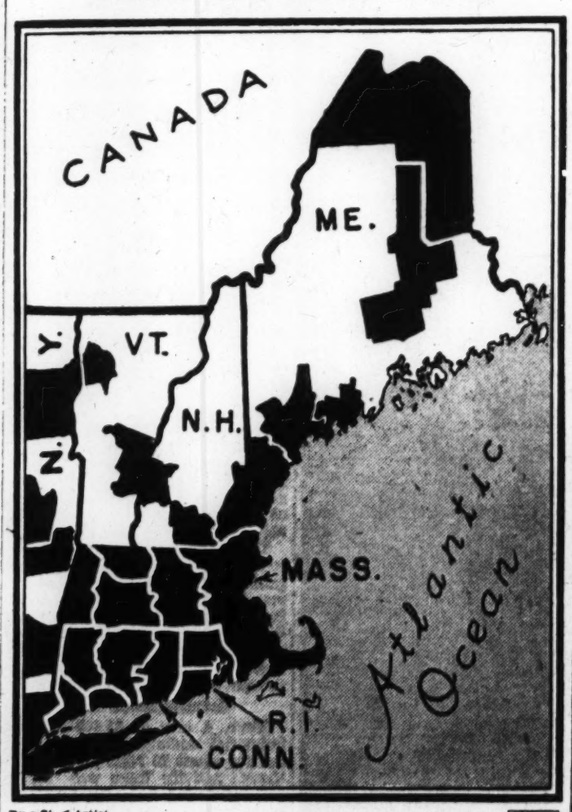
Tomorrow

Guided Tour at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Stained Glass" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

The annual daffodil show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held from 2 to 9 p. m. and also Friday from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in Horticultural Hall. It is open to the public free of charge.

Amusement Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Stabilized Rent Zones



By a Staff Artist

How Ruling Hits New England

Black areas represent the areas in which rent ceilings have been fixed in New England by Leon Henderson, National Price Administrator. Action to fix rents in New England defense centers and other areas was taken to deflate the balloon of rising rents, which Mr. Henderson said were interfering with recruitment for the war effort. Nearly all New England's 8,000,000 men, women, and children live in the blacked-in areas. Rent-control areas cover all of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island except the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. While large sections of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine are exempt from rent control, these are the relatively less populated areas.

Resort Hotel Men Not to Give Up Try At Doing Business

An optimistic note prevailed today as leading hotel and resort operators gathered at the Hotel Statler, Boston, for the eighteenth annual Hotel Exposition opened with appropriate greetings from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Facing an uncertain season because of the gasoline rationing program, the hotelmen announced that they would open their doors for business and then see just what happens. Only a few have announced that they would not open and the majority of these houses are located in restricted areas.

"We are not going to give up so early in the season," one hotel owner said. "While things looked pretty dark the other day when Washington announced the five-gallon ration plan we've got over that and are ready to give it a try. Until the situation is clarified further we are going to sit tight."

Advertising campaigns by the hotels will be directed toward getting vacationists to come and "make yourselves at home" for the summer. Many of the resort operators are urging their guests to use day-coach train travel and "we'll see to it that you reach our hotel from the station."

While the number of exhibitors were less than usual the showing as a whole was impressive under present conditions. Hotelmen, restaurateurs, and recreational leaders from all parts of the East and from the South registered today for the three day convention.

Suspension Is Sought In the Local Option Law

Massachusetts Liquor interests today proposed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall use his war powers to suspend the law requiring local option votes on liquor selling every two years.

The proposal was made by Judge John J. Crehan, counsel for the Massachusetts Package Store Dealers Association, at a public hearing conducted by the Special Commission on Liquor Laws. The hearing was confined to representatives of Package Store interests.

Price Freezing Plan Criticized

Continued from Page 1

and does not parallel British experience.

Although economists generally were more concerned with the absence of exacting wage controls and the possibility that loose money will still upset the economic balance, the most vocal outcrys came from retailers, especially the grocers, caught in between the wholesale and retail price lag.

Mr. Horrigan commented, "If things go as scheduled the price-fixing order looks so drastic and unfair as to put a lot of grocers out of existence. The difference between wholesale prices, based on that period in March, is so small that if those prices are enforced they will unquestionably drive thousands of grocers out of business."

Pending Study

Other retailers withheld comment, pending further study, and developments. Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today that all member stores are pledged to co-operate to the full in the Administration's war program.

Professor Lukens said he believed the President's order was timely. It might have come earlier, he said, for inflation has already begun; but it comes early enough to stop a vicious spiral.

John P. McBride, director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, said today that the cost of living, figured by his index, has risen one per cent during the last month. It rose an estimated one and one-half per cent over the Nation as a whole.

From Washington came the news that Dr. Merle Fainsod of Harvard will administer the price-fixing organization. He is assistant professor of government and a member of the faculty of the Littauer School of Public Administration.

Locally, the price laws will be administered by the rationing boards and enforcement and prosecution will be under the local Office of Price Administration.

The President's Plan for rent fixing will apply broadly in Massachusetts since war workers live in nearly every part of the Commonwealth. All Eastern Massachusetts, and the Worcester and Springfield areas are included in the order.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Rising temperature this afternoon. Considerably warmer tonight than last night. Moderate winds this afternoon diminishing, becoming light tonight.

New Hampshire, Southwestern Maine: Slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:04 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Thursday 11:33 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8.11 p. m.

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8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Freshen blankets now for safe storage. New bindings if you wish.
Beacon 1790

Henderson Calls for Good Will In Statement on Price Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Price Administrator Leon Henderson, announcing the "General Maximum Price Regulation" covering all major items in living costs, issued the following statement:

The inflationary rise in the cost of living has been gathering momentum. A staggering excess of money over the supplies of goods available threatens disaster to the civilian economy and to the war effort. Left unchecked, the cost of living fast would become prohibitive for persons of fixed income, while unwarranted suffering would be inflicted on growing thousands of families whose principal support comes from men serving with the armed forces.

Left to themselves, rising prices, wages and costs would chase each other upward in an endless spiral. The inevitable result would be inflation, a defeat on the home front that could not fail to be reflected on the battlefields abroad.

To achieve over-all price control and prevent further increases in the cost of living, the Office of Price Administration is issuing the General Maximum Price Regulation. This regulation places an absolute ceiling over substantially all the commodities and services sold at retail.

The ceiling also extends over the prices charged by wholesalers, manufacturers and producers. Maximum prices prescribed by the regulation are the highest prices charged by each individual seller for each commodity or service during the month of March, 1942.

For 'Duration' Only

The General Maximum Price Regulation is strictly a wartime measure. It will apply for the "duration" and be abandoned as soon as possible after peace comes.

General price control means a guarantee to the American people that their costs of living will remain stable.

It means that the buying power of wages and salaries will not be impaired.

It means that the producers of goods can be assured of stable costs, costs which are in turn the prices of other producers.

It means that you Government can plan its war program without the confusion and difficulties that attend constantly increasing prices and costs for the vital machines and products needed to defeat the enemy.

Equality in Buying

It means that the savings and earnings of our citizens, loaned to their Government to finance the war effort, will be returned in currency that has dollar for dollar purchasing power with that now saved.

It means that scarce goods will not go solely to those who have the most money, but that all the people rich and poor alike, will have an equal chance to obtain their share at a fair price.

Prices under the ceiling are going no higher. The retail price will be held. There will be no increase in the general level. Retailers whose ceiling prices are not adequate to cover the cost of replacing merchandise because wholesale prices have advanced must expect and receive relief from their suppliers.

If wholesalers and manufacturers do not readjust their prices downward voluntarily in these cases, the Office of Price Administration will take action under the law to insure that each class of seller receives a fair share of returns from the retail sale of any commodity.

Price adjustments will be considered only in cases where individual sellers suffer hardship because their prices for special reasons are out of line with those of their competitors. These special situations will be handled by machinery which is now being set up as rapidly as possible. This, as every one will recognize, is an enormous task and sellers are asked to remember that "patience itself is good patriotism."

Fight Against Inflation

By the General Maximum Price Regulation the battle lines are drawn for the fight against inflation. Retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of the nation are in the forefront of that fight. Every retailer from the smallest neighborhood store to the giant merchandising organization is charged by his government with the duty of maintaining a level of prices that must be held at all costs. Manufacturers and wholesalers must back up the retailers by lowering their prices where the retail margin is unduly narrow.

This regulation is accompanied by a full and complete statement of the considerations governing its issuance. This statement is one of the most carefully drafted documents that the Office of Price Administration has ever issued. We have attempted to give the full wartime background of the important step we are now taking. We believe that the American people are entitled to know why this measure is necessary and in this statement we have attempted to set forth the reasons as fully as possible.

This is not a hastily drafted order. The Office of Price Administration has been working on it since early in January. During recent weeks the regular price activities of the office have been largely suspended in order to perfect details of the regulation and the plans for administering it.

Extensive Consultations

Since April 1 extensive consultations have been held with retailers both large and small and with numerous wholesalers and manufacturers. We were helped immeasurably by the constructive recommendations of these groups. I want particularly to thank them for the good spirit in which they have helped us to work out our problems.

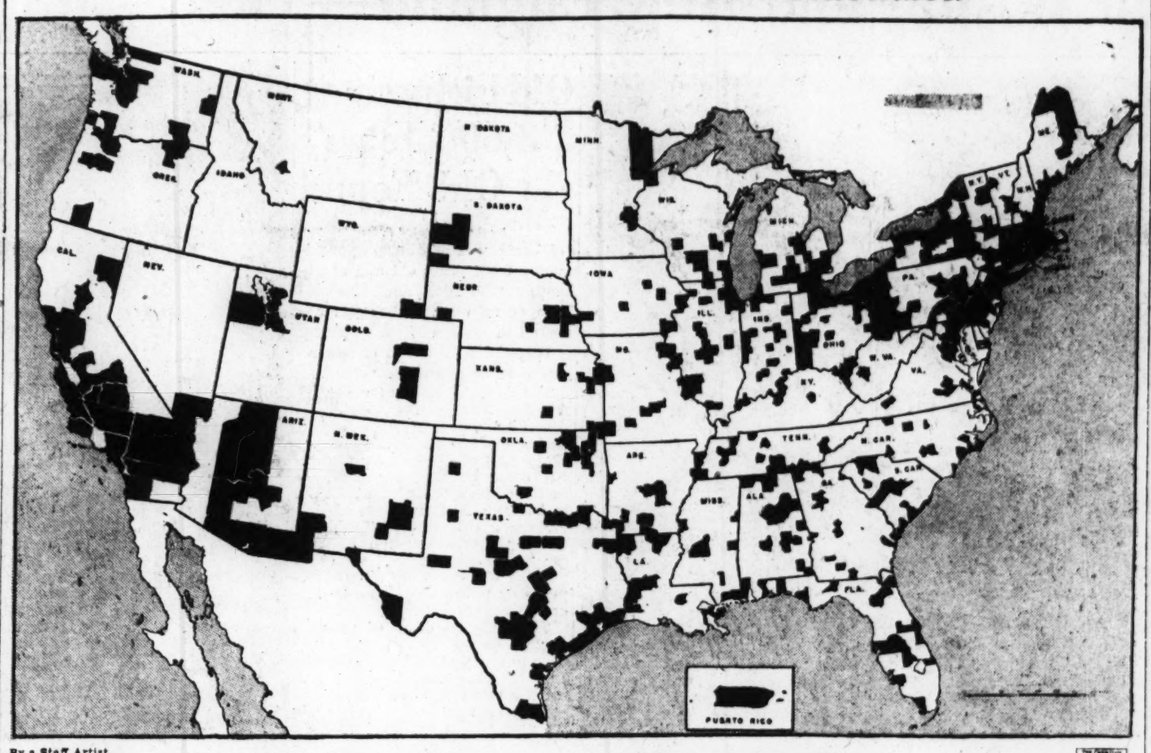
This measure is one which the American people know to be necessary. In fact, it is one which many Americans have urgently requested. It is, after all, the citizen's charter of security against rising living costs and it will be so recognized. Therefore, I know every citizen will look upon this program as his own, and will do his part to make it work.

During the next few weeks the public should be tolerant. It will take time for sellers to adjust their operations to the regulation. It will take time for the Government to adjust its own machinery. People should not harbor petty suspicion or make unfounded complaints against their suppliers. Let us all work together on this in a spirit of mutual trust and good will.

The OPA will proceed on the assumption that every American recognizes the importance of this step and that every seller will assume personal responsibility for abiding by the spirit and the letter of the regulation. Willful violators will be punished and the penalties are severe.

But I believe that noncompliance will be the exception. This is a war measure, just as the Selective Service Act is a war measure. We have had relatively few draft dodgers and so we will have relatively few who will try to dodge this regulation.

Areas Where Rents Have Been Stabilized



By a Staff Artist

86,000,000 Live in Areas Covered by OPM Orders

The 323 defense-rental zones in the United States where the Office of Price Administration has stabilized or reduced rents are indicated by black areas on the map. Approximately 86,000,000 people live in these sections where rents in effect March 1, this year, have been pegged as the maximum. Two States, North Dakota and Idaho, have no defense-rental areas.

U. S. Rent Control Way Paved Affecting 86,000,000 Persons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—In a companion order to his general price ceiling, Price Administrator Leon Henderson today paved the way for Federal control of rents in 302 defense areas in 46 states and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Henderson served notice on these communities that they must bring their rents under a recommended ceiling within 60 days or expect the Office of Price Administration to step in and impose Federal controls.

Twenty-one defense areas with an aggregate population of 10,000,000 persons are already on notice to bring rents down. Today's action extends the number of areas to 323, with a total population of 86,000,000 persons.

In four fifths of the areas so far announced, Mr. Henderson's recommendations would freeze rents as of March 1, 1942, wiping out increases that have occurred during the current spring moving and leasing period.

In the other 64 areas, the Price Administrator recommended that rents be cut back to levels in effect on Jan. 1, 1941; April 1, 1941, and July 1, 1941.

In size the rent-control areas vary from Metropolitan New York with a population of more than 8,000,000 to King George County, Va., with 5,431. North Dakota and Idaho are the only states not represented. The whole of Puerto Rico was declared a defense-rental area.

Pointing out that today's orders affected areas even where rents so far have remained relatively steady, Mr. Henderson explained, "we are clamping the lid on rents in more than two thirds of the nation as a part of the campaign to curb the rising cost of living. The naming of 323 areas for initial rent regulation does not mean that in the few remaining sections of the country rents may rise without check. We are continuing our study of local conditions and will move immediately into additional areas whenever it appears that defense activities are likely to result in higher rents."

Mr. Henderson appealed to landlords to perform a patriotic duty by making accommodations available to defense workers at reasonable rentals. Rising rents in some sections, he said, have slowed down the recruitment of war labor.

Under the Federal rent control program, maximum rents would be frozen for each dwelling unit at whatever rent was charged for that dwelling on the date specified.

Of the 323 defense-rental areas to which warnings have been served by Mr. Henderson, 132 contain establishments of the armed forces, 63 are primarily centers of ordnance manufacture and storage, 15 are shipbuilding and ship repair centers, eight are locations of aircraft plants and the rest contain establishments engaged in varied war production.

British Hail Roosevelt Talk On America's Role in War

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—President Roosevelt's talk revealing fresh facts about the extent of fighting units of the United States already participating in almost every theater of war is warmly welcomed here today as giving new solidarity and new strength to the United Nations' front.

The President's announcement that American warships were operating with the British fleet in the Mediterranean as well as in other seas puts in a somewhat different light the question often asked here in recent months, "Where is the American Fleet?"

His emphasis on the far-flung fronts where American troops are now at their battle stations stresses the actuality as well as the potentiality of United States participation in the world-wide fighting. His reassurance that American-manned Flying Fortress bombers will soon be joining the RAF in an intensified assault on Germany is seen as the practical manifestation of the theory so freely propounded lately that this war is indivisible.

Deeds and Words

In short, President Roosevelt's talk resembles Viscount Halifax's recent beneficial utterances, in that it has cleared up doubts here as to the matching of deeds with words.

In addition, the far-reaching and unprecedented sacrifices which President Roosevelt is calling for from Americans has struck a new note of comradeship in this country where the screws of austerity have been progressively tightening. Americans are seen about to take a characteristically thoroughgoing stride to catch up with the privations of other nations.

As The Times of London says in an editorial today: "Mr. Roosevelt's proposals are drastic. They contemplated the establishment at one swoop of the same degree of control which has been gradually achieved in this country during two and a half years of war. This is in the American tradition, which dislikes compromising half measures."

American readiness to get into step in the contraction of civilian economic life needed for victory is also seen to have an important bearing on postwar reconstruction which, it is felt, will be greatly influenced by whether or not United Nations choose to keep in step when the period of economic expansion comes.

Other Issues Cheered

Other aspects of President Roosevelt's speech specially welcomed here are:

1. The warning that the United Nations will take the necessary action to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for Axis military purposes. This warning is seen indicative of the general hardening of the American attitude to Vichy.

2. The assurance that no matter what advances the Japanese make, ways will be found to deliver planes and munitions to China. This assurance is particularly significant in view of the present serious situation for the forces of the United Nations in Burma.

3. His statement that among the German and Italian peoples there is a growing conviction that the cause of Naziism and Fascism is hopeless.

4. His high tribute to the Russians for destroying more of the Axis' armed forces than all the other United Nations together.

5. His recollection that it was the fortitude of the common people of Britain under fire which prevented Hitler from winning the war in 1940.

New Expectancy

President Roosevelt's speech is one of several factors which in the past few days have all combined to stimulate a new sense of high expectancy in this country. There is an "on the toes" feeling here. The anticipated spring stepping up of the war's tempo has arrived, only hardly in the form expected.

Hitler's far from optimistic speech, rumors of consternation in Italy and even of moves by the Royal House to oust Mussolini—the importance of these may well be exaggerated. But all Britain is aware of the magnitude of the present British air attack on the Nazis.

The offensive spirit is at large and one's guess is that it will have to be kept up at a high pitch if the British Government does not want to face a demand of unprecedented strength for a full-scale land attack on the Nazis in the West this summer.

Man-Power Problem Acute by 1943 End

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry told delegates to the shipbuilding stabilization conference here that "it is safe to assume that the (American) man-power problem will become serious by the end of 1943."

General McSherry, who is deputy director for labor supply and training of the War Production Board, added that "any increase in our military forces or in our war industries in 1944 will create a very complex problem.

"At that time," he said, "it may be necessary to consider the utilization of young people under 18 years of age, married women with small children and older persons retired from the labor market."

He said it was apparent "that we will have ample man power to meet our requirements during the next year and a half, and from that time on unusual measures must be taken if we are to expand our military and industrial war effort."

Price Ceilings in Question-Answer Form

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Government put price ceilings, effective May 18, on just about everything Americans eat, wear and use. Following is an official explanation of the order presented in question and answer form:

Q. Why was the general maximum price regulation issued?

A. The regulation is a war measure issued to stop further increases in the cost of living and in other prices.

Q. Why have prices been rising?

A. Fighting the war requires huge expenditures for armaments and turns thousands of plants from producing civilian goods to producing war goods. This results in increased wage payments but smaller production of civilian goods. Thus demand is rising while supply is declining. The result is higher prices.

Q. What prices are covered by the regulation?

A. Nearly all prices charged by retailers, wholsalers, manufacturers, and producers of raw materials. The only important cost-of-living exclusions are certain food products.

Based on March Prices

Q. What are the ceiling prices?

A. In general, the highest charged during March, 1942, by each individual seller.

Q. When does the ceiling become effective?

A. 1. For goods sold at retail, the ceilings apply on May 18, 1942.

2. For services at retail, that is, rendered to the ultimate consumer, the ceiling applies on July 1, 1942.

3. For sales by manufacturers, producers and wholesalers, and services rendered to an industrial consumer, the ceiling applies on May 11, 1942.

Q. Will the ceiling prices be the same at every store for the same article?

A. No. In general, the ceiling is the highest price at which each store sold an article during March. The maximum price will vary from store to store just as prices varied from store to store during March.

Seller Can Lower Prices

Q. Can prices lower than the ceiling be changed?

A. Yes, they can go as low as the seller wishes. But they cannot go one cent above the ceiling. Remember that the purpose of this action is to stop the rise in prices.

Q. What action has been taken regarding rents?

A. OPA has designated 323 groups of communities as "defense-rental areas" and has taken the first steps to check the rise in housing rents in these areas.

Q. How will the housewives know what the maximum prices are?

A. The regulation lists about 100 of the most important groups of items in the average family's cost of living. The maximum prices of these items must be displayed by any retailer selling them after May 18.

Q. What about prices of goods that are not on the cost-of-living list?

A. Until July 1, the housewife should ask the storekeeper for his maximum prices. After July 1, the retailer must have a prepared statement of the highest prices for all commodities or services which he delivered or supplied during March. This may be examined by any one on request.

Q. What should the housewife do if she believes that she is required to pay more than a storekeeper's maximum?

A. She should ask the storekeeper to explain the price to her. If she still believes that she is required to pay more than his legal maximum, she should communicate the facts to OPA's nearest war price and rationing board or its nearest local office.

Q. How can the shopper obtain a record showing what she paid so that she can make positive comparison with March prices?

A. Every store, when requested by a customer, must give a sales slip or receipt, showing the date, the name and address of the store, the item sold, and the price received.

Q. Why is a whole month used for the pricing period?

A. This is to produce as fair a maximum as possible. If prices were frozen at the level in effect during a shorter period or on only one day, the ceilings might be distorted and might be abnormally low for a store which had had bargain sales or "dollar days" throughout the base period.

Wide Field Covered

Q. What articles are covered by price ceilings?

A. Practically every article used in the life and work of America. Included are the basic articles that make up the cost of living—clothing, yard goods, fuel, furniture, most foods, hardware, appliances, tobacco, drugs, and toiletries. At the manufacturers' level the regulations cover virtually all products and commodities that are not already under price ceilings.

Q. But there are some exceptions?

A. Yes, some exceptions are necessary. For example, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, which confers the authority to control prices on OPA, does not permit the Price Administrator to set ceilings over the farm products that are selling below parity. The Act also exempts newspapers, magazines, theater admissions, and railroad and bus rates. Because of obvious administrative difficulties the regulation exempts fresh fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, rare stamps and coins, and objects of art. Raw farm commodities, such as wheat, are exempt from ceilings, but these same products when processed and prepared for the consumer, as in the form of bread, are under price ceiling.

Q. Are there ceilings on sales of food or beverages by lunch rooms, restaurants and hotels?

A. No, these also are exempt. The possibilities of cutting the quality cooked, its preparation and service and also the amount and quality of beverages served are so numerous that the administration and enforcement of ceilings on sales of this nature would be extremely difficult. It is thought that if restaurants' costs are largely stabilized, there will be little or no excuse to raise prices. Furthermore, the terrific competition in this field will tend to hold prices down.

Prices on Services

Q. What about services? Is there a limit on charges by laundries, tailors, dry cleaners, auto repair shops, radio repair men, storage establishments and the like?

A. Yes, price ceilings are being placed over these retail services performed in connection with a commodity. But purely personal services, such as beauty parlors and barber shops, are exempted by the act.

Q. Is real estate covered?

A. No, sales of land and buildings are exempt from price control.

Q. Why do retail ceilings go into effect on different dates? Why don't maximum prices take effect at once?

A. By coming under maximum prices one week after wholesalers and manufacturers, retail stores will have a greater opportunity to buy supplies at March wholesale prices before returning to March retail prices. Any deliveries to retailers after May 11, of course, must be at prices no higher than the supplier's maximum price—even if the contract calls for a higher price. In the case of retail services, the effective date is delayed until July 1. This will give OPA time to set up machinery for the administration of maximum prices in this field.

Q. Is there any provision for aiding a seller where special circumstances impose grave hardships?

A. Yes. If a seller finds his maximum prices are abnormally low compared with prevailing maximum prices for the same article or services, he may petition OPA for individual relief. The procedure for making this petition will be set forth in a regulation to be issued shortly by the Administrator. If a seller's maximum prices for a commodity are in line with those of other retailers, but the retailers as a group can make little or no profit or may have to sell at a loss, the seller should immediately write the Retail Trade and Services Division, OPA, Washington, D. C., and set forth the facts.

Q. How could such relief be provided?

A. Relief would take the form of a "roll-back" of prices at the wholesale and manufacturing level by OPA order.

Licenses for Stores

Q. What are the provisions about store licenses?

A. Every retail and wholesale establishment automatically is licensed to sell under the general maximum price regulation at the date the ceiling applies to it, and every new store automatically receives a license.

Q. What is the purpose of the license?

A. The license gives OPA a basis for action against stores which refuse to conform to regulations.

Q. What action may be taken?

A. OPA may ask a court to suspend, for as long as 12 months, the license of a store which, after receipt of a warning notice, violates OPA's regulations. Without a license the store cannot operate.

Q. Are there other penalties for violations?

A. Yes. Convictions for certain violations may bring a fine up to $5,000 and imprisonment up to one year, or both.

No Price Favors, Henderson Warns

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 29

Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared he wants no political maneuvering, such as the seeking of price and rationing favors, in the administration of the freeze order on prices.

Mr. Henderson said he expected "a pretty tough time" eliminating politics from the picture, but that he was going to try.

"There will never be a condition where any one, by being 'right' politically, can get a price or rationing favor," he said.

Asked about politics in his own administrative setup, the price czar promised that "What the Hatch Act doesn't catch, Henderson acts will catch."

Clubwomen 'All Out' for Americas' Solidarity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 29—Clubwomen of the United States, resolved to enlist themselves and their communities this year in the movement for inter-American solidarity, are demonstrating at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here that they mean business.

Forgotten are the teas of yesterday. Forgotten also are the general sessions given over to this department and that of the big Federation. This year the women are going to school, notebooks in hand, while college professors and Latin-American publicists and writers read scholarly papers on inter-American affairs. If the discussions are a little advanced for some, officers of the Federation are not too concerned. They hope that these sessions will awaken in the listeners a desire to go home and study, and to lead their clubs in study, of this subject. That is the purpose of the Pan-American forums held each afternoon, explained Mrs. John L. Whitehurst at the first one Tuesday. "They are to inspire you to go home and arrange programs," she said.

Is there a real basis for Pan-American solidarity? This question was answered in the affirmative, although not without qualifications, by speakers at the Tuesday forum.

Gap Not Basically Racial

The gap that separates the countries of North and South America is not inherently racial but is "the negative work of history," maintained Dr. Pablo Max Ynsfran, a Paraguayan now of the University of Texas. Dr. Ynsfran made a plea for solidarity.

Failure to co-operate, Dr. Ynsfran held, derives from ancient suspicions. North and South America, he noted, were settled by two rival powers who, among other things, bequeathed their own mutual prejudices to the people of the present.

"The bonds of Spain were broken, but in the bottom of Spanish-American hearts always remained vague fears that behind any action tinged with English hue, some devilish English trick might be hidden," he said.

The United States can do much to dispel such fears—"the shades of an old colonial ghost," he called them—by adopting a far-sighted consistent foreign policy. Lack of such an American policy through the years has tended to perpetuate the historic mistrust, in his opinion.

Failure to recognize common interests prevented establishment of a firm Pan-American structure prior to June, 1940, said Dr. J. Lloyd Mecham, professor of Latin-American governments at the University of Texas. Up to that time many were living in a naive world of make-believe, of reliance on neutrality, he declared.

Since Pearl Harbor it has been different. Solidarity is now almost a reality, he pointed out. Its keystone, he said, is "a common democratic ideal, a faith in the dignity of the human being." He urged, not more treaties, but greater effort to promote cultural relations among the nations of this hemisphere.

Some Departmental Dinners

Such cultural intercourse was urged also by Dr. Catalino Arrocha Graell, Director of the National Institute of Panama. He recommended the establishment of an educational system which would take into consideration regional differences of the different nations, and at the same time provide for a common orientation of cultural aims based on faith in high spiritual values.

Moderator in this debate was Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Chairman of the Department of International Relations.

While work of the traditional Federation departments is subordinated this year in the general sessions, dinners held by these sections give members an opportunity to hear speakers on matters of permanent interests. For example, there was a session for the Department of the American Home last night addressed by Miss Maggie W. Barry, Director of Extension Service, of Texas A. and M. College, Bryan, Texas. She called upon parents to educate themselves in religion.

"Religious education in the home," she said, "must be based on religious knowledge, a knowledge and understanding of God so wide and so deep as to inspire gratitude." She recommended a "meditation hour" as part of the daily routine.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women Voters List Mrs. F.D.R. And Governor

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall are to be the speakers at the dinner on the opening night, when the 22d annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters is held at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston. The two-day convention is scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, May 12 and 13.

Other features will be the luncheons on Tuesday and Wednesday when reports from the National League Convention and of interesting jobs done by Local Leagues will be given. There will be discussion of wartime service including what the League can do to help elect a responsible Congress next fall.

The following slate of officers for 1942-1943, to be voted on at the convention has been submitted by the nominating committee: President, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham; First Vice-President, Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont; Second Vice-President, Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred S. Romer of Cambridge; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Wilbur Dunn of Northampton; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Donald J. Hurley of Weston; Secretary, Mrs. Lester T. Monks of Brookline; Treasurer, Miss Laura M. Dwight of Wellesley.

Directors for three years, Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn of Cambridge, Mrs. Louis M. Lyons of Reading and Mrs. Ashton Sanborn of Cambridge; Directors for one year, Mrs. Hubert G. Elder of Amherst, Mrs. Arthur F. Johnson of Needham and Mrs. James M. McGeough of Dedham; Nominating Committee, 1942-1943, Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie of Lincoln, Mrs. A. Lawrence Hopkins of Cambridge and Mrs. Charles J. Rohr of Amherst.

Twenty delegates left Boston last night to attend the 15th annual convention of the National League of Women Voters in Chicago, April 28 through May 1. Among the representatives from local Leagues throughout the State were Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston, President of the Massachusetts League; Mrs. Roger Adair of Hingham, Mrs. Harland Anderson of Hingham, Mrs. Edward C. Buchan of Andover, Mrs. Clifford G. Caseley of Waban, Mrs. William C. Cusack of Winchester, Mrs. W. W. Grigorieff of Pittsfield, Mrs. Frank H. Hankins of Northampton, Mrs. Richard H. Field of Weston, Mrs. Walter Heath of Newton, Miss Mary R. Heard of Cambridge, Mrs. Errol O. Horner of Winchester, Mrs. Samuel S. Kistler of West Boylston, Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont, Mrs. Charles V. Morris of Belmont, Mrs. Alan R. Morse of Brookline, Mrs. A. S. Romer of Cambridge, Mrs. Donald Reynolds of Weston, Mrs. W. Lee Ustick of Cambridge, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham, and Mrs. Henry Wise of Cambridge.

Among the high lights of the convention will be the election of officers and program discussion and plans for the coming year. A special feature will be a speech by Edgar Ansel Mowrer, distinguished foreign correspondent and author, which will be broadcast over Station WBZ on Friday, May 1, at 3:00 o'clock, eastern war time.

By a Staff Photographer

Plan Annual May Party on May 15

Committee members who met yesterday at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, to complete plans for the annal May Party on May 15. Seated, left to right, are Miss Betty Chepeleff of Brookline, who is in charge of waitresses and costuming, and Mrs. Nina Ouspenskaya of Boston, who is in charge of the tea. Standing, also left to right, are Mrs. Harold B. Cranshaw of West Newton, Secretary of the Institute and one of the co-chairmen in charge of the party; Mrs. Johanna C. Fagginger Auer of Belmont; Mrs. Richard Eckloff of Somerville, and Mrs. Berj Chutjian of Watertown, chairman with Mrs. Cranshaw, who is holding one of the shawls to be on display at the party.

Old Shawls To Be Shown At May Party

The theme of the annual International May Party of the International Institute this year will be "Shawls to Cover the Nations," and many unusual shawls will be on display when the party is held Friday afternoon and evening, May 15, at the Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston. There will be shawls worn in peace time in different countries including frothy lace mantillas from Spain, vivid serapes from Mexico, and a 250-year-old shawl from Sweden.

Joseph Warren, a student at the Leland Powers School, will model a shawl of Abraham Lincoln's day while presenting an impersonation of the Great Emancipator.

The program is being arranged by Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston and Mrs. Harold B. Cranshaw of West Newton, with the assistance of Miss Patricia Parmelee of the International Institute staff.

Cards and other games have been planned to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and again at 8 o'clock in the evening. Tea will be served under the direction of Mme. Nina Ouspenskaya, assisted by Mrs. Richard Eckloff of Somerville and Mrs. J. I. Phinney of Cambridge, with pastries made after old recipes of the various nations.

General co-chairmen of the entire May Party are Mrs. Berj Chutjian of Watertown and Mrs. Harold B. Cranshaw of West Newton. Working with them, Mrs. Marie I. Mardin of Boston and Mrs. Magda Olafsen of Newton will be in charge of the decorations committee. Publicity is being managed by Mrs. Harold B. Stowell of Watertown, with the assistance of Mrs. Albert B. Carter of Cambridge.

Mrs. Haig C. Choolfaian of Watertown is in charge of the handpainted tallies, which she herself designed.

The ticket committee is headed by Mrs. William E. Boyer of Needham; while Mrs. Charles B. Rugg of Boston and Mrs. George S. Speare of Brookline are sharing the responsibility for the tables and cards. Mrs. Chutjian is in charge of prizes and games.

The International Institute is a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and proceeds from the May Party will aid its activities.

Chinese General for India, Novelist Pearl Buck Urges

Declaring that the problem of India is not England's business alone, but the business of all the United Nations, Pearl Buck, novelist and long-time resident of the Far East, urged last night that the discussions on India "be re-opened and re-opened quickly."

Speaking before an overflowing meeting, sponsored by the East and West Association, Miss Buck proposed that one of the first subjects of renewed negotiations be a compromise between British and Indian interests—by the appointment of a Chinese Moslem General to lead the Indian troops.

Why Not Gen. Pai Chunghsi?

Referring to India's expressed desire for "an American commander instead of General Wavell" and pointing out that "England would feel badly to have an American displace an Englishman—both feelings comprehensible and human—," Miss Buck asked, "why not compromise with a Chinese? And why not Gen. Pai Chunghsi, himself a Chinese Moslem?"

Warning that Americans cannot afford to let India be none of their business, the novelist implored them to realize "as clearly as the Chinese the need for the wholehearted participation of a free Indian action if this struggle is to be won."

Too Little and Too Late?

Speaking of Mr. Churchill and her fear that "the usual risk confronts us that he will yield too little and too late," she pointed out that the "problem cannot be solved if this traditional England supposes that at the end of this war, with the aid of the Chinese, Americans and Dutch, it is going to recover its traditional Empire, in which everything will go on as before."

At the same time, Miss Buck asked her audience "not to blame the British today for the faults of their ancestors, nor today," she continued, "can we wait for the British, perhaps.

"The truth is that India cannot go on with the old order, and we had better accept what is a fact . . . the old order in India is already dead."

Mixed Board

Dr. Anup Singh, Hindu editor of "India Today," another speaker on the program, offered as his compromise suggestion for settlement of the Indian problem "a joint military control under a mixed board consisting of an American, a Chinese, an Indian and a Britisher."

Dr. Timothy Lew, professor at Yen Ching University, Peiping, who escaped from Shanghai on one of the last ships out of that port last October; Dr. Syud Hossain, Moslem, professor at the University of Southern California; and Dr. Yui Ming, former chargé d'affaires at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and in London, were other speakers of the evening.

Dr. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard presided. The program opened with a presentation of Hindu and Chinese dances by La Meri and her company.

Crittenton Group Holds Meeting

The final meeting for this season of the Brookline Circle of the Florence Crittenton League is to be held today at 2:30 p. m. at the Florence Crittenton Home, 10 Perthshire Road, Brighton.

Miss Helen Fowler, Superintendent of the Home and of the Hospital, will address the group, and music will be furnished by Mrs. Jeanne H. Kent, contralto, and Mrs. J. W. Voegal, pianist.

Tea will be served by Mrs. John W. Anderson and members of the Executive Board.

Hooked Rugs Show May 11-13

An exhibition of hooked rugs, to which the public is invited, will be held at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 11, 12, and 13, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Pearl K. McGown, designer. The exhibit opens at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, continues from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on the following day, and from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on the final day.

Old Fishweir 3,600 Years Old Found

By the Associated Press

Discovery of a fishtrap approximately 3,600 years old and representing "the most ancient existence of man which has yet appeared in eastern North America" is reported by a group of American natural scientists.

The trap, dubbed by the natural scientists as "'the Boylston Street fishweir," was unearthed almost two years ago by a steamshovel digging an excavation for a modern office building for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Boston's Back Bay.

From a canopied platform, especially erected by the builders for "steamshovel fans," scores of persons witnessed the discovery—probably without realizing its scientific implications.

The weir consisted of an estimated 65,000 stakes, averaging four to five feet in length and one to three inches in diameter, covering a two-acre area.

Imbedded in hard blue clay in an area where an estuary of the Charles River once flowed, they were 32 feet below street level—covered by 14 feet of silt and peat and 18 feet of gravel fill.

The discovery, after lengthy study by natural scientists of Harvard, Amherst, Rutgers, Syracuse, and the Peabody Archeology Foundation, was described in a report distributed recently to libraries by Archeologist Frederick Johnson of Philips Andover.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 Noon, WBRK, 1340kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Minute Maids in Bond Quota Drive

Pictured here are Minute Maids who have enlisted their services in the War Bond Quota Drive to secure pledges for regular buying of War Bonds and Stamps. They are: Misses Etta R. Glazin, Paramount Distribution Corporation; Claire Finch, Warner Brothers; Doris Levin, United Artists; June Rittenburg, 20th Century-Fox Film; Beatrice Rosin, National Screen Service; Merrie Andre, Universal; Edith Urrows, Standard Theatre Supply; Arlene Wannlund, RKO, and Mrs. Mary L. Lydecker, Film Exchange Transfer Company.

Beer Easily Bought by Minors

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 29—Four youths ranging from 17 to 19 years old told the Maine State Liquor Commission yesterday that it was easy for them to buy and be served beer "all around Lewiston anywhere" in violation of a State law prohibiting the sale of malt beverages to minors.

They testified as State witnesses against Paul Labbe, Lewiston cafe proprietor. The commission found Mr. Labbe guilty of four counts charging that beer was sold to minors in his establishment and his license was revoked.

Alton A. Lessard, Androscoggin County Probate Judge, pleaded with the Commission in behalf of Mr. Labbe that if "any violation was committed at Labbe's place, it was not committed by Labbe but by the four boys" who testified they purchased beer at the licensee's place.

Mr. Labbe, testifying in his own behalf, said that one of his waitresses had made a "mistake" by serving the beer to the four boys.

Brazilian Day Schedule May 3 At New Bedford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 29—Sunday, May 3, will be observed here as Brazilian Day, commemorating the discovery of Brazil 442 years ago by Pedro Alvarez Cabral.

More than 40,000 Americans of Portuguese descent will be joined by other citizens of New Bedford in celebrating the event which will be attended by Americans of Portuguese descent from all over New England. Portuguese, the official language of Brazil, is spoken by almost a third of the city's population, constituting the largest Portuguese-speaking group in the United States.

Mayor Matthew Glynn will extend greetings to Rio de Janeiro in a radiocast over radio station WBNH, to take place at 1:30 p. m. at the Mt. Carmel Auditorium of the Portuguese Parochial School. During the ceremonies the Mayor will welcome an official delegation headed by Dr. Julio Barata, Radio Director of Brazil's Department of Press and Propaganda.

Preliminary to Brazilian Day a banquet and ball will be held Saturday to be attended by members of the Brazilian and Portuguese diplomatic corps, as well as United States Government officials.

Beacon Hill Group Elects President

Robert H. Hopkins was elected President of the Beacon Hill Association at the annual meeting at the 20th Century Club.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year were: Walter Powers, Vice-President; Allan Forbes, Treasurer; John Codman, Secretary. Members of the Board of Directors are: William Finlay Morgan, Edwin Ginn, Mrs. Edward A. Taft, William H. Sullivan, Walter Killam, Mrs. Palfrey Perkins, and Charles M. Davenport.

The Association was founded in 1922 to promote the interests of Beacon Hill. Known as the "Town Meeting of Beacon Hill," it has been active in securing zoning laws to prevent the encroachment of business and to keep "The Hill" unspoiled.

Allen to Conduct Church of Air May 3

Clarence W. Allen of Detroit, Mich., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, May 3, at 1 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of Mr. Allen's address is "The Authority of Love Over Fear."

Mrs. Marian Roberts Sanborn, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymn 160, the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy, and hymn 10. She will also sing the solo, "Behold What Manner of Love," by Harry Allen Paris. Mrs. Marjory Nevins will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WJR, the Detroit outlet of the Columbia Network. It is given under the auspices of Committee on Publication for the State of Michigan with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Listeners in New England may hear the program by tuning to Station WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn., and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

Tons of Old Rubber Tires Are Salvaged

More than 50 tons of old rubber tires, which in other years would be used for smudge fuel in Massachusetts orchards, will be voluntarily sacrificed for wartime salvage, it is announced.

Louis A. Webster, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, disclosed that State fruit growers had offered to use old crankcase oil, brush, and other kinds of fuel for their smudge this year.

From the Maine Salvage Committee, word came that salvaged streetcar rails in Auburn and Brewer will yield 900 tons of steel for war industries.

The WPA and the salvage committee will co-operate in digging up the rails in Auburn beginning next Monday. Some 600 tons of scrap will be obtained, it is expected. Junkies have offered the city $8,535 for the metal.

The Brewer project, begun two weeks ago, is expected to yield 300 tons.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 30

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portugese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portugese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak" (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87 (25.0m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portugese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"Women of England in Civil Defense," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:55 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia this Week." (Pacific War Time) VLQ7, 13.33 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia this Week," (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Fourth Act of Aida," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:55 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)

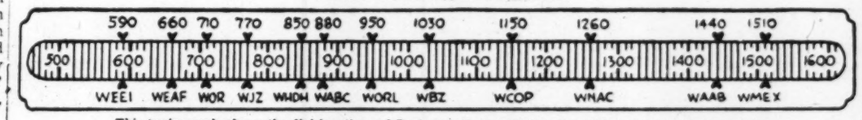
1:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—15 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music by Dant.
5:30 p. m.—"Mandalettes."
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin La Marr, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—Music Headlines.
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 a. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.2kc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox—Detroit Tigers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. news.
8:15 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listeners Theater"—Yale University Dramatic Series.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Frank Cuhel; News from Australia; Music.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—"The United Nations Speak"; Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister.
10:30 p. m.—Hal Saunders' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	David Harum; sk..	"Prescott Presents"..	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Griff Williams' Orch.
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Tigers baseball game..	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
3:30	News; Snapshots..	"Two Men and a Girl"..	"Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Benny Goodman's Orch.
3:45	"United We Stand"..	'15 Min. From Broadway'	'Right to Happiness'..	Tigers baseball game..	Connie Boswell, songs.
4:00	Navy Relief Pgm...	Arthur Tracy, songs ..	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Tigers baseball game..	John Kirby's Orchestra.
4:30	Int.: Olga Baclanova	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News.	"Young Widder Brown".	Tigers baseball game.	Buddy Clark, songs ..
5:00	Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs ..	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee..	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners ..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Serial	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman; sketch	"Musical Roundup"....	Jack Armstrong; stories	The Drama Shop .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"....	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music.
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; talk ..
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch ...	News of the World	The Johnson Family"..	FM Reporter; news ....
7:30	"Pat Barnes Diary"..	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ...	The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dinner Music .....
7:45	Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler; talk...	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Rudolph Friml's Music
8:00	Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News".. Baritone and organ ..	Jose Domingues' Orch. Irish Music .....
8:15	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"	Listeners' Theater: Yale U. dramatic series.	"About Today"; WMEX Drama Shop .....
9:00	Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street.	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; orchestra ..	Frank Singiser, News .. News Service	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings .....
9:15	Random Notes in Music; "Manon Lescaut".	Frontline Headline.... "Sugar Rationing"	'Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	Dominiques' Brothers Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:30	Raindman; comedy; music	"Sugar Rationing"		"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Three Thirds of a Nation"; drama; music ..	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge ..	John B. Hughes, News..	Five Star News .....
10:15	Moments in Music; "Manon Lescaut".	Treasury Star Parade ..	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge ..	Alexander Loudon .... Hal Saunders' Orchestra	Local sports .....
10:30		Here Comes Band; Talk		Dean Austin Pardue ..	Local sports .....
10:45	News; Sports				Local sports .....
11:00	News; Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15	Weather; Edward Flynn, Master Works of Music	Norm'n Cloutier's Strings	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30		Author's Playhouse; dramatizations	"Manpower Mobilization"; Paul V. McNutt, speaker	"Manpower Mobilization"; Paul V. McNutt, speaker	Day's End; music .....
11:45					Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top 5' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00	News of the World..	World News Roundup...	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music...	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs...	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy Songs .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recorded music .	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	Musical Program	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	Southern Serenade..	Breakfast Club	Talk; Singing Strings .	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live".....	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports ..	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Millwheel"..	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker .....
10:15	American Stories	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children" .	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Musical program	"Help Mate"; drama...	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Parade of Stars	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Voice of the Poultryman	Sunset Trio .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	"Fashion Time" .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"....	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch .	Cowboy Songs .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	"Just Plain Bill".....	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch .	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News ..	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Eleanor Early, Talk	Defense; Agriculture ..	The Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Parade of Stars	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys ..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"....	Hour: Washington News	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	John B. Hughes, News ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns.	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Service Flags Presentat'n	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Talk; Dance Orchestra .	"Words and Music".....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News ..	"I'll Find My Way"	Henry King's Orch ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"; sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:30	"We Love & Learn" ..	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Gevalt, songs....
2:45	The Goldbergs"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews ..	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"....	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Xavier Cugat's Orch ....
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game..	Barry Wood, songs ....
3:30	News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"..	Tigers baseball game..	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:00	Landt Trio, songs...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Raymond Scott's Orch ..
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Tigers baseball game..	Ina Walp, songs .....
4:30	"Holland Relief"...	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game..	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00	Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Tony Martin, songs....
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; News	Transcribed music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	The Drama Shop .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, Songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, News ..	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"..	FM Reporter; News ....
7:30	"Maudie's Diary"....	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours" .	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	"Back to Old Virginny"
7:45	dramatic sketch....	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"....	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Tin Types"; Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Jose Domingues' Orch...
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Or.; Vocalists	Brice; guests; orchestra	"For Your Information"	"Violin Favorites"...
8:30	People's Platform:	'Sur Les Boulevards'; or.	The Aldrich Family;	Dance orchestra	Jerome Kern's Melodies
8:45	Din'r Forum; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch		Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "The Role of Criticism in Wartime"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Frank Singiser, news .. News Service ..... Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records... Classical Album .....
9:15	"Big Town"				
9:30					
9:45	"Big Town"	America's Town Meeting		"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Meet the Band	Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guests	Raymond Gram Swing .. "Small Business Bill" ..	Five Star News .....
10:15	"First Line"; defense program	Attuck's Chorus			George Harris' Orchestra
10:30		Morgan Beatty, News ..	War Stamp Drive; Variety Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk		Dance orchestra	Andre Kostelanetz Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dramatic sketch .....
11:15	Francis B. Sayre	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch .....
11:30	Weather; Master Works of Music ..	Music You Want	"Music in the Moonlight"; orch., vocalists.	"Tropical Serenade"; Bob Stanley's Orch.; Tenor	Day's End; music .....
11:45		Music You Want			Day's End; News .....

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STATION WMEX

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston and Other New England Communities

Star Spangled Special Is On Way to Boston

By Frank Daugherty
Hollywood Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 29—Brushing off criticisms of its "good will ambassadors" and statements to the effect that this is "a Hollywood war," the film capital has launched a Victory Caravan of 90 players and other studio people on a tour of 13 of the Country's largest cities. The Caravan opens in Washington, D. C., tomorrow, and appears in Boston Friday, May 1.

Approached by heads of the Army and Navy Relief Societies, the Hollywood Victory Committee, which has in its jurisdiction the allotment of players for Army and Navy camp entertainment, quickly agreed to the plan. It was to send a special train loaded with the players and others necessary to the entertainment they will offer, on a grand tour which would take in Washington (April 30); Boston (May 1); Philadelphia (May 2); Cleveland (May 3); Detroit (May 4); Chicago (May 6); St. Louis (May 8); St. Paul (May 9 afternoon); Minneapolis (May 9 evening); Des Moines (May 10); Dallas (May 11); and Houston (May 12).

An exact date for a finishing show in San Francisco will be announced later.

Players on the trip will include Bob Hope (Master of Ceremonies), Desi Arnaz, Joan Bennett, Joan Blondell, Charles Boyer, James Cagney, Claudette Colbert, Jerry Colonna, Olivia de Havilland, Cary Grant, Charlotte Greenwood, Bert Lahr, Frances Langford, Laurel and Hardy, Groucho Marx, Frank McHugh, Ray Middleton, Merle Oberon, Pat O'Brien, Eleanor Powell, Risë Stevens, and Spencer Tracy.

Since entertainment will be offered before small gatherings of 2,000-5,000 and (it is hoped) before large audiences of 25,000-30,000, writers have been taken along to change the scripts at will for these different uses. Others on the train will include wardrobe and publicity people and musicians. No newspaper men are being taken on this junket—which is a departure from pre-war customs.

Mark Sandrich, producer-director, will be in charge of the three-hour show: Song lyrics, dramatic sketches, comedy skits and novelty business from older vaudeville days will all be included. Mr. Hope has made arrangements to air his network shows from stopover points on the trip.

A new song, "The Moon Is Down," inspired by Mr. Steinbeck's play, will be introduced by Risë Stevens. It is by Arthur Schwartz and Frank Loesser. Jerome Kern and Johnny Mercer have also written songs for the Caravan. A chorus from the industry's young starlets, including Katherine Booth, Alma Carroll, Inez Cooper, Frances Gifford, Elise Knox, Fay McKenzie, Juanita Stark, and Arleen Whelan, has been chosen.

Eleanor Powell will do a special dance routine. Claudette Colbert will do a dramatic sketch and also a comedy routine with Bob Hope. Most of the dramatic burden of the show will be carried by Charles Boyer, Spencer Tracy, Cary Grant, James Cagney, etc. Alfred Newman and his orchestra will handle the musical chores.

Nothing quite as elaborate as this show has pulled out of Hollywood since the old World War I days when the stars sold Liberty Bonds. Not even Warner Brothers' famous "Forty-Second Street Special" can be compared to it.

Change in Plans

The afternoon street parade of motion picture stars in Boston this Friday has been canceled and an early evening procession from the Statler Hotel to the Boston Garden substituted, it is announced.

The Hollywood Victory Caravan arrives in Boston Friday morning at 10:35, but the stars will leave the train before it reaches South Station. According to present plans, they will spend the afternoon rehearsing for the evening performance, and will not be on public view until after supper (at the Statler) when they ride in open cars to the Garden.

The procession will begin at approximately 7 p. m. and take this route: Park Square to Boylston Street; Tremont, School, Washington Streets; to Dock Square; Union Street to Haymarket Square; Canal Street to the Garden.

A small army of Boston police will line the route in an attempt to protect the stars from autograph hunters.

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps will feed the more than 900 soldiers, sailors, and marines who will be "military escorts." The fighting men will join in an "Army and Navy Relief Day" parade of their own during the early afternoon.

Individual members of the Women's Defense Corps have been paired with their favorite stars, as have soldiers and sailors. One woman and two men will be the personal ascort for each Hollywood visitor.

Tufts Commencement

May 17 is the date of Tufts College's 86th Commencement program and Graduation Exercises. Due to wartime conditions the program will be held a month earlier than usual. Tufts Night at the Pops will officially open the Commencement Season on Thursday night, May 14, in Symphony Hall.

Army Air Corps

Bay State Boys Win Wings

Nineteen Massachusetts boys, nine of them shown above, graduated today from advanced pilot training schools in Texas and were awarded their silver wings as flying officers in the Army Air Corps. The New England boys were members of the largest class of flying fighters ever graduated from a United States training center.

1. Lieut. Ernest A. Kiessling, Methuen (Brooks Field); 2. Lieut. R. M. Flanders, Cambridge (Foster Field); 3. Lieut. Robert H. Allard, Melrose (Foster Field); 4. Lieut. John J. Testa, Arlington (Brooks Field); 5. Lieut. James F. Garrett, Belmont (Foster Field); 6. Lieut. Richard A. Monroe, Melrose (Lubbock); 7. Lieut. Charles W. Wolfendale, Lynn (Brooks Field); 8. Lieut. Philip G. Hallam, Melrose (Kelly Field), and Lieut. Harold Simmons, Revere (Kelly Field).

101st Observation Squadron Putting On First Air Review

War Activities in New England

Air Review at Edwards—The first aerial review of the 101st Observation Squadron since it came into Federal service was scheduled at Camp Edwards today with Col. Louis Boutwell, Commander of the 26th Observation Group and his staff from Providence, R. I., looking on.

Due to continuous use of the Squadron for reconnaissance and off-shore patrol work, only a fraction of it planned to take part. One flight of planes lined up on Otis Field with pilot, observer, and three-man ground crews before each ship.

After inspection by the reviewing officers the ships were to take off and form a V formation, flying past the reviewing stand at 150 feet. Circling the field, they were to return at the same height to form a right echelon after which they were to "peel off" to come in for landings one at a time.

Last aerial review of the 101st Squadron was in 1940 at Malone, N. Y., during maneuvers.

Navy "E" to Lawley—The Navy's high honor "E" for excellence pennant, in recognition of outstanding results in war production, was awarded today to the George Lawley & Son's shipyard at Neponset, Mass. The ceremony was climaxed by the launching of two new patrol craft.

Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. N., retired, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, represented Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in presenting the honor flag to Frank C. Paine, President of the yard.

Sponsors of the two craft launched this morning were Miss Frances Paine, daughter of the yard President, who sent the PC 466 down the ways at 10:30, and Miss Barbara Hancox of Westward Ho, England, who crashed a bottle across the bow of the PC 467 at 11 a. m.

The Lawley Yard, now in its 76th year, is working entirely on Navy ships, building war craft for its third war in the Navy's service. Known for its construction of yachts and commercial shipping, the yard has since last July worked solely on Navy contracts, razing yacht storage buildings to make room for new ways and expanding its personnel 3,000 per cent.

Tufts R. O. T. C. Reviewed—First review and demonstration of the Tufts College Naval R. O. T. C. was held yesterday in Cousens Gymnasium on the campus, with Capt. J. S. Barleon, U. S. N., Chief of Staff of the First Naval District, and an official party inspecting.

Following presentation of the colors, company drill, and review, Naval R. O. T. C. guides showed visitors through the Department of Naval Science, where the semaphore, flag signaling, the torpedo, knotting and splicing, pointing, and training of the four-inch gun were being demonstrated.

Conservation of Gas and Tires By N. H. State Workers Planned

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 29—Within a few days a plan is expected to be announced for the conservation of gasoline and tires by State employees and officials.

For some weeks a special committee has been making a study of State employee travel. A study has also been made to determine what State operations are considered to be of a law enforcement nature so as to entitle these drivers to cars and tires.

It is expected that the State will buy some cars for such essential operations and that other State employees will travel along in these cars when possible; otherwise make greater use of railroad and bus facilities. Much of the traveling, it is pointed out, is necessitated by various inspections provided by law. But not all this inspection work will be considered as law enforcement in the granting of automobile and tire permits. The idea is to maintain a maximum of State service with a minimum of motor vehicle travel. Many State employees are reluctant to use their own cars for State work, even though they receive five cents a mile. They do not know where they are going to obtain their next tires.

Entering Service

Several State officials have been already called to active service in the armed forces and more are expected to be called. In compliance with the legislation of 1941, these posts are being filled on a temporary basis for the duration. Deputy Secretary of State Harry Jackson is on leave for the duration and this post is being filled, temporarily, by Mrs. Mary Jenkins, veteran chief clerk of the department. Edward Haseltine, Executive Director of the State Bureau of Labor, is on a similar leave. His position is being filled by Richard Rolfe, who headed the Unemployment Compensation division.

Radio Courses

A Manchester radio station, WMUR, is inaugurating something new, not only in radio but in education. It is the Radio Correspondence Institute. Patterned somewhat after a well known correspondence school, the Radio Institute will use the means of radio not only to present the instruction but the indirect personal touch.

Dr. John S. French, director of studies at Emerson School for Boys in Exeter, is serving as director of the Institute, which will confine its opening courses to those of a pre-technical nature. This is intended to aid persons in defense industries and young men entering the armed forces.

While the pupils will set down at their radios for 15 minutes three times a week, Director French will deliver the lectures and assignments by radio. It is understood that after the Institute has served its purpose in wartimes, its courses will be shaped to aid the many people who never finish high school or fail to take some of the subjects they later wish they had taken.

New England's Farmers Ready To Fight Lewis

John L. Lewis' campaign to organize the dairy farmers of the nation into his union of coal miners will reach New England within the next two weeks.

"We are coming right into New England to organize the dairy farmers," Joseph Mayo, Regional Director of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, declared here today.

But all save one of the farm organizations of New England do not want Mr. Lewis and labor unions taking over farm control, and they are coming right up to meet him. In fact they did not wait for Mr. Lewis to get to New England. They saw him coming, and last week set up a league against him.

Will Be Set

The Agricultural Council of New England, which they formed here as a defense, is now completing its organization. It will have a paid secretary and headquarters in Boston. Just about the time the coal miners' drive hits New England, the united farm organizations will be set for their counter campaign.

Such a struggle is forecast as New England has never seen before. The organized farmers will seek to hold the farmers for the farm organizations. On the other side, the United Mine Workers of America, the biggest labor union in the country, will try to woo them into a labor organization captained by the most adventuresome, militant, go-getter and big scale labor leader that America has ever produced.

Only a Sector

New England furnishes only a sector. The competition will be nation-wide. The campaign of the United Mine Workers among the dairy farmers will be handled by a dairy farmers' division within District 50 of the union. Here is something further on the New England drive from Mr. Mayo, who is in charge of District 50 in New England.

"Our plans were formulated at a general meeting at Washington last week.

"Mr. Marlett, the director of the Dairy Farmers' Division of District 50, will be in Boston in a week or two to set up the necessary personnel in order to conduct the campaign.

"His headquarters are in the United Mine Workers' Building in Washington.

"He will select while here a New England director of the dairy farmers' campaign. This will be a New England man, and he in turn will set up a regional headquarters in some centrally located place that has not as yet been designated.

Not Determined

"It will be up to the new director to work out all the necessary plans. Whether the drive will be confined to that section of New England which is part of the New York milkshed or will be made general has not yet been determined.

"We are going to put several dairy farmers on the pay roll of District 50, just as in the Michigan and New York areas, where we already have a number.

"In these two states, where we have made our start with the dairy farmers, we have been very successful. The movement is now spreading out through the middle west. The dairy farmers are joining by the thousands.

"As a matter of fact we have already made a beginning in New England. We have had a lot of requests from the dairy farmers asking us to start the drive, and I expect a very successful campaign here."

U. M. W. Hopes

By extending labor union methods to milk, Mr. Mayo said the United Mine Workers hoped to obtain better prices for the farmers and to improve conditions generally.

The Dairy Farmers' Division of District 50, he added, has its own directors and its own field staff.

Mr. Mayo is a veteran organizer of the Mine Workers and has spent the past 20 years organizing for Mr. Lewis. In recent years he has handled a variety of jobs for the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A native of Illinois, he has spent the past six years in New England. He worked for a time for the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, which developed into the Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. He then became Assistant New England Director for the C. I. O. He took charge as New England Director of District 50 about nine months ago.

Offices Adjoin

Mr. Mayo's offices adjoin the regional office of the C. I. O. at 73 Tremont Street, Boston. He spends a large share of his time in the field.

Originally District 50 was set up within the U. M. W. to organize the coke, oil, chemical, paper and public utility workers, such as gas and electricity.

Inclusion of dairy farmers was recently signalized in New York State by the affiliation of the Dairy Farmers' Union there with District 50. Lately there have been reports that Mr. Lewis was now organizing many other types of business and industry into District 50.

Mr. Mayo said, however, that in New England, aside from the dairy farmers, District 50 continued in its old field of the utilities of all kinds and other industries that were related to products of coal.

At present District 50 has 18 organizers who are working in all six of the New England states, Mr. Mayo noted, and this list will be extended soon by the addition of several for the dairy farmers' campaign.

The Agricultural Council of New England, which has taken the field against the U. M. W. drive, is planned as a general combine of New England farm organizations. While it originated as a countermove against Mr. Lewis' move to organize dairy farmers, it will also have the broader objective of working on the general farm problems of this region.

By a Staff Photographer

Labor Union Competes for Farmers

Officers of big new Agricultural Council of New England lay its foundations here at first called meeting of its directors. Left to right: Lawrence H. Marvin of Burlington, Vt., one of the two vice-presidents of the Council; William J. Neal of Meredith, N. H., president; S. McLean Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., the other vice-president, and John L. Carten, Jr., of West Peabody, Mass., clerk. Mr. Marvin is executive secretary of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Neal master of the New Hampshire State Grange. Mr. Buckingham is president of the Connecticut Poultry Association, and Mr. Carten secretary of the Federated Dairy Associations of Massachusetts. Inset: Joseph Mayo, veteran organizer for John L. Lewis, who is New England Regional Director of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Lewis's union. It is District 50 which is organizing dairy farmers over the country. The leader of the campaign in New England will be on Mr. Mayo's staff.

France Forever Chapter Election

Boston's chapter of France Forever elected its officers for the year this week and formulated its policies. The officers are: President, Prof. Rene de Messieres, Wellesley College; Vice-President, Prof. Marston Balch, Tufts College, and Henry Copley Greene, Cambridge. The Secretary-Treasurer is J. T. Cullen Blackmore.

These men are pledged to support the principles and ideals of the United States, also the ideals and principles of France as a democracy.

The first duty of these officers is to organize a great Free French meeting in honor of Joan of Arc. This meeting will be held on Sunday evening, May 10, at the New England Mutual Hall. At that time Joan of Arc will be remembered by French people all over the world. Judge Walker L. Collins of the Superior Court will preside.

Steel Workers Strike Before State Board

The strike of 500 employees of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company was brought today before the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House.

Management and workers have not been able to get together as yet on the extent of a wage raise asked. Vacations and several other items are also in dispute.

The company is engaged on war work. A Federal mediator has spent several days in Worcester trying to clean up the disagreement.

The union involved is the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Elsa Maxwell To Be Honor Guest Of Press Women

It will be Elsa Maxwell's only Boston appearance this season when the famous star of screen, stage, and radio and party-planner extraordinary is guest of honor at the Annual May Dinner of the New England Woman's Press Association, on May 20. The dinner will be held at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, at 7 o'clock, and Miss Maxwell will talk on "Laughter and People."

As an additional attraction, there will be a talk by Mrs. Irving A. Brackett, wife of Lieutenant Brackett of the Quartermaster Corps, Motor Supply, on "I Lived Through Pearl Harbor." It is also announced by the Association that an authoritative newspaperman, whose name is not yet divulged, will discuss the war in the Far East.

The dinner is open to the public, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Frances A. Blanchard at the offices of the Boston Herald, or from Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, 11 Walnut Street, Boston, President of the Press Association.

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JORDAN'S—THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX
BOSTON

Canadian Unity Depends on Quebec

Province's vote of 'No' on conscription issue puts Government to test of Dominion power.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 29—At the ballot boxes on Monday Canada split on a racial basis, English-speaking Canadians overwhelming in favor of war without limit, French Canadians opposed to overseas conscription.

Will this split be carried into politics, into national life, into the war effort as it was in 1917, with grave results?

Today no one in Ottawa could answer this overshadowing question.

The Government, disappointed by the result of the plebiscite in the French-speaking parts of the country, marked time, waiting ostensibly for the official returns, but actually waiting to see how opinion would crystallize in its own Council Chamber and in the House of Commons. The crystallizing process has begun.

Prompt Action on Issue

In the Commons yesterday the Conservative opposition drew clearly the lines of the stark issue now facing the Government.

It demanded immediate repeal of that clause in the national resources mobilization which permits conscription in any other field but forbids it in overseas service.

From now on the conscriptionist forces in Parliament which are large, powerful and perhaps form a majority, will not let this issue rest.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has devoted his entire career to the maintenance of racial unity between the English-speaking and French peoples of this country. Can he maintain it in the face of a political crisis so charged with feeling as that which now is developing here?

Fairness in Recruitment

On one side he finds already many of his supporters, perhaps most of them, insistent on immediate conscription. These forces do not urge conscription because it is needed to find men for the fighting forces.

Actually the Army can hardly handle the present flood of volunteers. Conscription is demanded as the fair method of recruitment but more as a symbol of the nation's will to war.

Above all conscription now is demanded because it would finally register the will of the majority of the nation as proved beyond doubt in the plebiscite.

Chief Political Fact

It is doubtful that Mr. King could resist this pressure even if he wanted to. It exists not only in the House of Commons but inside his Government. It will find expression in much of the press which supports him. It will become shortly the chief political fact of Canada.

Mr. King's course probably will be to let this pressure well up, trusting that the people of Quebec will realize that it is inescapable and accept conscription.

The plebiscite, of course, was intended for that purpose, to show the French Canadians the will of the nation by solemn vote and to persuade them that they cannot escape that decision.

The largest question in Canada today, therefore, is whether Quebec will act as Mr. King has hoped. There are no indications one way or the other yet.

Some French Canadian Members of Parliament said they would vote as a bloc against conscription despite the nation's verdict and if necessary bring a clear break in the Liberal Party.

Some English-speaking members were still hopeful that, after digesting the results of the poll and recognizing the nation's determination, Quebec would accept conscription rather than isolate itself among the warring peoples of North America.

Issue Must Be Solved

That a political crisis of first magnitude is brewing, the most serious in Mr. King's long career, is obvious. It will be resolved on a friendly basis only if Quebec accepts conscription.

Otherwise it will be solved by long and probably passionate debate in Parliament and in the country. But solved it must be.

Canada will not go along as at present, even though conscription is not required to secure recruits, and even though the plebiscite did not specifically ask for an expression of opinion on conscription.

The racial divisions of Canada are now brought to the surface by this clear-cut vote, cast on racial lines.

Full Test of Unity

The old possibilities of disunity, happily covered over during the last 20 years, reappear.

But there is still the hope inside the Government and in Parliament that the present supreme test of unity will be passed successfully, that the minority will accept the plain decision of the majority, and that a new and stronger unity will be achieved.

How well founded this hope is should be indicated in Parliament when the official plebiscite returns are in and the Government is compelled to state its policy.

Associated Press

Canadian Prime Minister Votes

Mr. King casts his ballot in the plebiscite on the question of releasing the Government from its pledge against conscription for overseas service. Mrs. George Beauregard, an official in the voting place at Ottawa, records the Prime Minister's appearance.

Quebec's Stand

QUEBEC, April 29 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that "no one should interpret our vote (in the man-power plebiscite) as a refusal to make sacrifices to win this war."

Quebec was the only Province to record a "no" vote on the question of releasing the Federal Government from previous commitments regarding conscription for military service overseas. The "no" vote was about 72 per cent of Quebec's total.

"I do not want anyone outside the Province or in the Province to believe that my compatriots are not ready to make sacrifices to win the war, to defend their country, their institutions and their liberties," he said. "They are not lackadaisical. They are for a total effort. They are the sons of those who protected the country before.

"Monday's vote was a means of finding out how our war effort should be carried out. . . May no one let it be understood that French-Canadians are less patriotic than anyone, that they love their country less than anyone else. Their fathers have given us proof."

Two-to-One Vote

OTTAWA, April 29 (AP)—With only 1,549 precincts still uncounted out of a total of 31,308, the vote stood at 2,640,308 for and 1,510,281 against the proposition of "releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the method of raising men for military service."

Acute Food Shortage Disclosed by Duce

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—The Rome Radio reported yesterday that Premier Mussolini told a meeting of Prefects and important Fascist officials yesterday that Italy's most important internal problem was food.

The Duce was said to have outlined the country's acute shortage and the danger of inflation during a review of the entire war situation.

New measures will be adapted to insure the supply of bread for the Italian people, he said, but did not disclose their nature.

Concerning financial matters, Signor Mussolini recalled that since March the sale of securities had been halted and asserted that there would be additional steps to combat inflation.

Paris Gunman Fires At Ex-Communist

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 29 (AP)—Jean Clamamus, former Communist member of the French Senate, escaped uninjured when a gunman fired four shots at him in Paris Monday night, but his young son was wounded seriously.

First accounts said the ex-Communist himself had been wounded. After the shooting he was placed in protective custody but was released late yesterday.

M. Clamamus was elected to the French Senate on the Communist ticket in 1936 but renounced his party after the outbreak of war.

I. O. O. F. Bars Session; $40,000 for War Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—This year's annual international convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been postponed indefinitely in the interest of the war effort and its estimated $40,000 cost has been earmarked for investment in war bonds.

The proclamation suspending the Lodge's session subject to call later was issued by Lynn J. Irwin of Des Moines, Iowa, Grand Sire.

More Troops in Australia; Burma Situation Is Critical

Continued from Page 1

New Guinea base which the invader is desperately anxious to occupy for the attack on Australia. They further destroyed a munitions dump at Lae on the same island. One report, that still needs confirmation, is that an invasion fleet of 15 warships and seven large transports is standing off Rabaul on New Britain to the northeast.

Meanwhile in the Philippines General Wainwright's defending forces have sunk an armed Japanese vessel as the Japanese raids appeared to be holding off for the time being.

Burma Critical:

A Japanese spearhead thrusting northward was reported today to have reached within 50 miles of Lashio, Burma, in an attack led by tanks and supported by planes.

Another Japanese column was reported striking westward.

On Tuesday, the Japanese, racing the monsoon rains into North Burma, were reported 100 miles from Lashio, with the Chinese already moving essential supplies out of that threatened city.

Latest reports placed the Japanese at Banzam, 50 miles due south of Lashio.

The Japanese thrust was believed directed at Mongyai, about 35 miles below Lashio and whence the invaders will find two routes leading to the Burma Road between Lashio and Mandalay.

The Chinese were reported forming a front just south of an east-west line from Mongyai to Hsipaw on the Mandalay-Lashio railway link of the Burma Road.

The Battle of Burma has become a melee of demolition, evacuation, last-stand defense, and reckless counterattack by trapped or menaced Chinese and British defenders, fighting to hold open the door to free China.

The Chinese and British armies shortened their thin line of tired infantrymen and shell-scarred tanks defending Mandalay while the Japanese armored spearheads from the Shan States advanced on Hsipaw and Lashio on the all-important Mandalay-Lashio Railway, 130-mile steel artery in the supply system to China from the United Nations.

While the roads ahead of the Japanese drive through the Shan State toward the railroad were being torn up by the Chinese, three groups of Chinese troops on this Eastern Front, cut off from the main armies under United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell on the Mandalay Plains to the west, struck out valiantly to annihilate a Japanese battalion at Taunggyi.

They also conducted fierce guerilla warfare around Loikaw and smashed at Japanese communications south of Hsipaw.

Southwest of Mandalay, a Japanese river fleet was reported threatening the lower Chindwin River ports from which steamers can ply nearly to the borders of India and China.

British tanks attached to the Chinese Command in this area twice hammered the Japanese at Meiktila, about 80 miles southwest of Mandalay, counterattacking southward from Wundwin. Seven Japanese tanks were destroyed by Chinese artillery.

Fifty-five miles southwest of Mandalay the Japanese were menacing Myingyan on the Irrawaddy, at the mouth of the Chindwin.

General Stilwell, himself within range of Japanese guns for nearly a week, and 36 hours without sleep, hurried to the rear in the middle of a Japanese air raid to confer with the British Command.

On the Mandalay waterfront, Maj. James Wilson, representing the United States Military Mission on the Burma Road, was killed by a bomb April 26 with 30 Chinese workers.

Fires from Buddhist temples and rice warehouses dotted the Mandalay Plains, and the pro-Japanese Burmese were spreading their work of terror in advance of the invader.

The Chinese and British had limited air support available from the American Volunteer Group and the Royal Air Force who pulled their battered planes into the air for yet another victory. In an attack by 47 Japanese raiders on the North Burma A. V. G. base, the A. V. G. destroyed 11 Japanese fighters and lost not a plane.

Nevertheless, the Japanese maintained general air superiority for the protection of the 7,000 mechanized troops who are making the all-out assault on the east and for the rest of the 100,000 invaders in Burma. The invader's planes swarmed over Mandalay and all the Allied supply routes, bombing and machine-gunning a number of towns. Lashio, already evacuated by a number of civilians, was viciously attacked.

Americans in Australia:

More American troops, well-equipped, have arrived in Australia and an offensive is being prepared in the face of an imminent Japanese assault on this continent, Prime Minister John Curtin announced today.

While he was reporting this to the House of Representatives, reports came of a steadily increasing flow of planes, tanks, and guns from the United States.

Allied headquarters, meanwhile, reported destruction of a Japanese ammunition dump at Lae, New Guinea, and interception of a Japanese raid on Port Moresby.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford warned that heavy Japanese air raids on Australia itself can be expected soon, and other sources confirmed that the enemy was massing his planes and equipment for a furious onslaught, possibly within a fortnight.

Taking cognizance of the danger, Mr. Curtin reported the Allied northern bases also were being rapidly reinforced and said the newly arrived American reinforcements included "important technical units."

The Prime Minister also announced that he had organized "the Prime Minister's War Conference" consisting of himself, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and such ministers and officers as he might summon to discuss highest strategical questions.

In his statement on the American reinforcements, he said:

"Strong additional United States reinforcements which are well equipped and include important technical units have arrived.

"The equipment position has materially improved.

"In addition to acceleration of local production of munitions, supplies of tanks and guns are arriving from overseas in increasing numbers and quantities of vital war equipment have been received from ships originally destined for the Dutch East Indies.

"Supplies of modern United States aircraft have made possible reinforcement of our northern air bases, resulting in constant raiding of Japanese bases in New Guinea, New Britain, and Timor."

By the occupation of bases in the Solomon Islands, he declared, the Japanese indicated that they were "reaching toward our seaborne communications with America."

The Prime Minister also disclosed that Australia was awaiting the views of the Soviet Government concerning the best form for an exchange of representation.

Mr. Curtin asserted: "Notwithstanding Japanese losses in aircraft and shipping at New Guinea and elsewhere, the Commonwealth Government regards an outright attack on Australia as a constant and undiminished danger.

"Japanese aircraft losses in Allied operations at Darwin and in New Guinea and elsewhere exceed 150 bombers and fighters, with 100 damaged.

"But Japan is still able almost at will to reinforce Timor and New Guinea areas with men and aircraft.

"Nor have we hitherto been able substantially to weaken the enemy's position in the regions occupied by him in the advance southward."

A correspondent of the Sydney Sun at an advance Allied base foresaw a possible full-scale Japanese attack on Port Moresby, New Guinea, within two weeks. He said at least 15 ships, including seven large transports, were concentrated at Rabaul, New Britain, which lies north of New Guinea, and others were at Lae, across the tongue of southeastern New Guinea from Port Moresby.

A Reuters correspondent at the same base said the Japanese were reported to be massing improved types of aircraft, among them a new Zero fighter credited with having more powerful armament and a higher ceiling.

New Japanese Landing:

Japanese forces landed today at Cotabato, port on the western coast of Mindanao in the Philippines, and completed occupation of the place in 4½ hours, according to an announcement by headquarters of the Japanese expedition in the Philippines.

Cotabato, at the mouth of the Mindanao River, is the largest town on Illana Bay. It is about 100 miles west of Davao on the South Coast, one of the first Philippine cities seized by the Japanese, and 150 miles east of Zamboanga, at the southwestern tip of the island, which the Japanese also have taken.

Philippines:

The War Department reported today that artillery fire from the harbor forts of Manila Bay sank an armed Japanese vessel in the bay and broke up troop concentrations on the Cavite and Bataan shores.

Reports received from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia, a Department communiqué said, indicated that enemy air attacks on Corregidor and the other forts were decreasing in intensity, with most of the raids in the last two days carried out by dive bombers.

Japanese artillery in Cavite and Bataan, however, shelled the forts heavily. The return fire silenced some of the Japanese batteries in addition to breaking up troop concentrations and sinking the "medium-sized" vessel in the bay.

On the Island of Panay, defending troops are continuing their resistance to the Japanese near Alibunan in the central section and San Remigio near San Jose on the West Coast.

The communiqué reported that enemy naval strength has been increased near Panay and the other islands of the Central Philippines.

In Northern Luzon, enemy detachments were reported advancing against patrols sent out by small units of the American-Filipino forces near the southern end of the Cagayan Valley.

Japanese Solemnize Emperor's Birthday

By the Associated Press

Tokyo
From Japanese Broadcasts,
April 29

Japan solemnly celebrated Emperor Hirohito's birthday today, starting at 8 a. m., when everyone in the country bowed toward the Imperial Palace and prayed for the Emperor's longevity.

There were parades and celebrations throughout the Empire.

At noon the Emperor received congratulations from the princely houses and high officials of Imperial Headquarters.

Hitler's Critical Fault: Railway Neglect

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the serious problems of Germany and conquered Europe, Hitler in his speech of April 26 singled out the problem of transportation.

The Reichsführer asserted that difficulties in that field are mainly responsible for the failing of the Russian campaign, but promised they would be overcome before next winter.

He did not give any cue as to how the bottleneck would be straightened out. He was very wise in keeping silent on that issue, because to go into the details of the German transportation crisis would have meant disclosing one of the gravest blunders of the Nazi regime.

The fact is Hitler himself is to blame for the distressing state of the transportation system. From the day he assumed power he gave the utmost care to the building of motor highways and expansion of the motor industry and neglected the railways.

Stress on "Lightning War"

There were two reasons why Hitler acted in that particular way. The first was that he is an automobile enthusiast. Everything connected with automobiles catches his interest.

The second reason was that, from the beginning, Hitler was not only preparing for war, but for a "lightning" war. He knew that his only chance to win was by swift and bold strokes. The railway was too slow for blitzkrieg tactics. Hence all available resources were pressed in the service of the motor and road-building industry.

Trucks From France

The adverse results of that policy began to show when the Nazi conquest of northwestern Europe and of southeastern Europe confronted the victor with a problem of transportation such as the world had never seen before.

At that moment it became obvious that motor transport was unable to do the job. There was neither a sufficient number of trucks to ship such space-requiring mass goods as coal, grains, or potatoes, nor was there enough fuel to keep thousands of trucks on the roads covering a north-south distance of about 2,000 miles.

[Information in Vichy, the Overseas News Agency said in a recent dispatch, indicates the French are producing twice as many motor trucks for Germany now as were produced in all France prior to the invasion of 1940. It is estimated that the French manufacture enough trucks in a year to equip between 20 and 30 German motorized divisions.]

Hauling had to fall back on the railways. And in doing so it fell hard.

For in the years from 1933 to 1941 the Deutsche Reichsbahn had deteriorated beyond hope of recovery. From the rail bolts to the locomotives, every single item had become overaged, and the groundwork had grown unsafe in countless places. Shipments that ought to have taken four days to reach their destinations, took first six, then ten days, and finally two weeks and more.

Coal Transport Delayed

The impact on Nazi economy became catastrophic after the opening of the Nazi drive into Russia. Transports of coal which were scheduled to take place in the summer of 1941 had to be postponed in view of the military transports to and from the Eastern front. When, at last, they could not be put off any longer, they interfered with the shipment of the root and vegetable harvest, and later on with that of grain, flour, and fertilizers.

One of Nazi Europe's most serious scarcities is that of fat stuffs; due to a steady decrease in pig stocks all over Europe for lack of fodder and to the blockade which bars the imports of vegetable oils from overseas.

To ease the strain, the Nazis embarked on a program of extensive cultivation of potatoes in Poland. They figured that the Polish crop would enable the farmers to raise an additional 2,000,000 pigs. But when the time arrived last fall to ship the potatoes from Poland to pig breeders in Germany, Holland and Denmark there were no freight cars at hand, and a large proportion of the crop rotted in the freight depots.

Army Comes First

A strict system of priorities has been devised for the dispatching of transports. The army comes first, then coal, foodstuffs, and empty wagons. However, as can be seen from articles in various German newspapers, the system does nothing more than recognize the problem.

Decentralization of German industry, to reduce damage inflicted upon factories by British bombing raids has multiplied calls on transportation.

Moreover, acts of sabotage have upset schedules. According to Deutsche Volkswirt some 12,000 railway cars are held up needlessly every day.

Even if it were possible to mobilize all of these 12,000 wagons—the equivalent of some 3,000 freight trains a day—the transport bottleneck would not disappear. Instead it would be aggravated by the problem of providing coal for the additional 3,000 trains.

Plants Need Coal

Although Germany has an abundance of coal, it cannot make full use of it. If the coal is to be hauled to where it is needed, there are not enough freight cars available for other goods. If the coal is not shipped, there is not enough of it to keep the railways and the factories running.

New locomotives and freight cars cannot be built because the material is required to make tanks and guns and rifles. Besides, there is not enough labor for such an undertaking.

The German Reichsbahn, in pre-Hitler days a model enterprise, is so run down that it would require several years to restore it to its former level.

There are only two other means of transportation left to overcome the bottleneck — coastal shipping and motor vehicles. The British air force has already solved the coastal shipping problem. As for motor vehicles, it is difficult to see where the oil will come from with which to drive them.

Lübeck Depot Hit Hard in RAF Raids

By the British Press Service

London, April 29

The punishing RAF raids on the Baltic port of Lübeck on the night of March 28 are believed to have added considerably to Germany's growing transportation problem.

Heavy damage was done by the raiders to important transportation links in the seacoast city.

Latest RAF photographs show that the main railroad station in Lübeck was partly burned and that railroad repair shops and sheds were burned out. In addition, facilities for handling seaborne traffic were heavily struck.

Chinese Base Burma Defense On New Land and Air Aid

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 29—Deterioration of the situation in Burma is causing an increasingly urgent demand in Chinese circles for air and land reinforcements before it is too late.

Pointing out that the Japanese are within 100 miles of Mandalay and Lashio, the Chinese stress the vital importance of both points, not only for shipment to China of the war supplies still left in Burma, but also as links in the supply lines now being constructed from India, and also the connection with the Sino-Indian commercial air line, which is using Lashio.

Strong Air Support

Chinese military authorities state that the cities can still be held if there is at least some additional air support. They add that "even if these cities are lost, we will make the Japanese pay dearly."

One of the sorriest aspects of the present situation is that the Japanese force is in relatively small numbers, having tanks merely as spearheads and using a small number of supply trucks. But they have strong air support. Another is the disloyalty on the part of Burmans, who have been playing a considerable role in making the defense difficult.

Meanwhile the Allies, though becoming fairly tired from prolonged and uninterrupted action, are desperately fighting to delay the Japanese advance.

Occasional Showers

Probably they are not unmindful of the breaking of the monsoon around May 15, when the Japanese would be bogged down indefinitely. So far there are only occasional showers which do not block the roads.

The impression made by the Japanese advance in Burma is deeper than former losses in the Pacific because it is more effective in encircling China. The Chinese Army organ Saotangpao describes Burma as the pivot of the Pacific Chinese and Indian theaters, which "may ultimately prove the determining factor in the world war."

Rising Prices in China Laid To Reduction in Transport

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 29—The rising trend of prices has again been very marked in recent weeks, due to reduction in the truck traffic to the Chinese interior.

However the main cause of the general price increase continues to be of a financial and economic nature. The rise is not so much restricted to Chungking as before.

Cities in other Provinces, so far enjoying relatively low price levels, have recently found their prices rising quicker than Chungking's.

Retail rice prices in the free market per pound have been: Chungking, 26 cents; Kunming, Yunan Province, 32, and Kweiyang Kweichow Province, 23 cents; Loyang, Honan Province, 21 cents; Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, 18; Hengyang, Hunan Province, 17. The respective rates of increase outside Chungking since Jan. 10 have been 84, 15, 75, 61 and 44.

A leading newspaper Takungpao, editorializing on the economic situation which is greatly preoccupying the people's minds says: "China has a great and able leader, a Government supported by the whole nation. It has the opportunity of making progress. Yet many things have still been undone.

"There are too many government organs which should be abolished. Efficient persons are disdaining to take up jobs in small localities. If Chungking retrenched, the swollen staff could be sent to the Provinces."

The main encouraging factor is the prospect of good spring crops.

Charities' Agenda To Help Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29 — Preparing to observe its seventieth anniversary in May, the State Charities Aid Association in its annual report today came out for matching the all-out war program with a similar all-out domestic program to make America "a reservoir of spiritual, emotional and psychological balance" able to restore hope and confidence in the world.

The Association, of which Homer Folks is Secretary, held that all public health and welfare work must be reconsidered from the viewpoint of the world struggle to preserve democracy, and suggested that all persons on relief should be prepared to find jobs, not so much to reduce the cost of relief, but because the nation has need for the sevices of every man and woman.

The Society's anniversary will be heralded on May 4 by a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel at which Mr. Folks, Marshall Field, Miss Elsie M. Bond, Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., and Stanley P. Davis will speak. Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Association, will preside.

Founded by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the State Charities Aid Association aids public and private charities and health offices largely by publicizing them and promoting legislation to aid charitable organizations and health programs. The Society is also active in child placing and adoption.

More Air Cadets Ready at Dorr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCADIA, Fla., April 29—The fifth class of American flying cadets is already scheduled to complete its primary flight training this week at Dorr Field here, $1,000,000 training school of the Riddle Aeronautical Institute, which is itself rapidly nearing completion.

All working units at the field have been built with the exception of the swimming pool, tennis courts and landscaping, Tom Gates, General Manager, reported today. The remaining work is scheduled to be completed by June, he said.

The oval-shaped field, patterned after near-by Carlstrom Field, now contains hangars, barracks, large administration building, control tower, hospital, combined recreation hall and canteen, work shops and combined mess hall and outdoor movie theater.

Dorr Field has been devoted exclusively to the training of American cadets, while both American and Royal Air Force cadets have been trained at Carlstrom.

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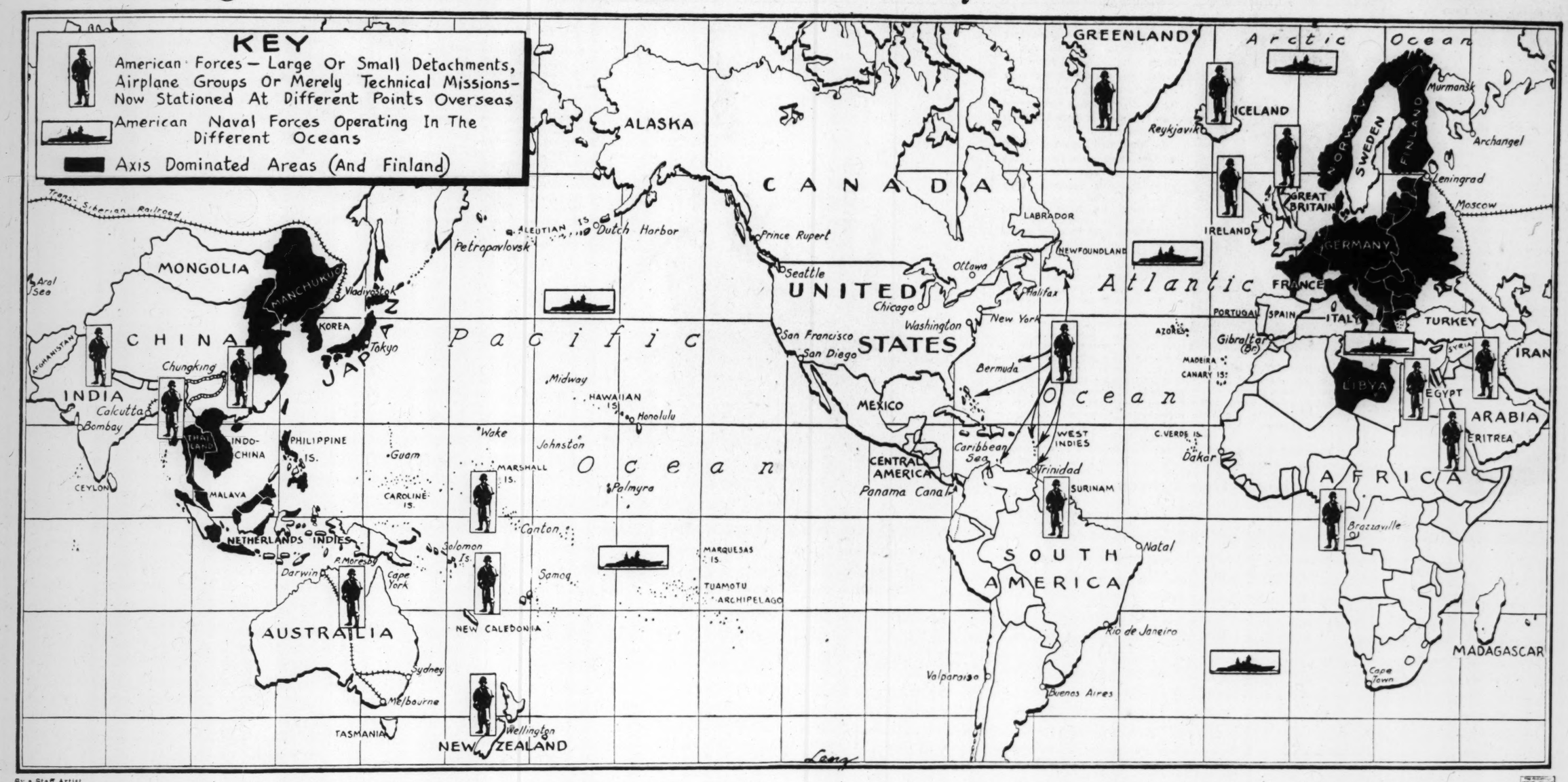

By a Staff Artist

Army, Naval, and Air Forces Go Into High Speed in Support of United Nations Drive Against All Aggressors

"American warships are now in combat in the North and South Atlantic, in the Arctic, in the Mediterranean, and in the North and South Pacific. American troops have taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, the continent of Australia, and many islands of the Pacific. American warplanes, manned by Americans, are flying in actual combat over all the continents and all the oceans."—*President Roosevelt in his fireside address of April 28.*

The map shows approximate locations of American Expeditionary Forces and military missions which may be the forerunners of further extension of America's far-flung fronts. The areas in which American naval forces are engaged are also generally indicated.

Russians Report Advance of 45 Miles

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 29 (AP)—An important Russian advance of 45 miles in four days was reported today in front line dispatches which said the Red Army successfully crossed a big river in the face of determined resistance by the Nazi air force.

In this and other key sectors of the front the Germans were said to have intensified aerial operations in an attempt to prevent bridge repairs with the hope that spring flood waters would hamper the Soviet advance.

The 45-mile gain, in which German troops were reported hurled back to the southwest, was the most sweeping advance described in Soviet dispatches for some time.

The exact location was not disclosed. Observers here said the river crossed could be any one of several streams which the Germans have been defending stubbornly as strong points from which they could launch a spring offensive.

[Such a description might apply to German positions along the Volkhov River in the Novgorod region south of Leningrad, the upper Volga in the Rzhev area, the Oka River near Orel, or the Donets in the Kharkov area.

A German radiocast reported heavy fighting around Kursk and Orel and acknowledged that a big-scale Russian attack, supported by tanks and planes, had broken the Nazi lines northeast of Orel, 200 miles below Moscow.

A Bucharest report said the Russians were out-flanking the key German base at Kursk from the north and that violent fighting was in progress for the city, 80 miles below Orel.]

The river, described as bridged at a point where its waters rise very high in the spring, was said to have been crossed in a swift thrust which carried the Russians forward 15 miles in a day.

Three days later, the dispatches reported, the Germans were hurled back 30 miles more.

Giraud Escapes Nazis to France —Serious Talk With Pétain

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—French General Henri Honoré Giraud who escaped from the German fortress of Königstein used a 57-ft. rope swung out over the prison moat and now is in Vichy, the New York Times said today in a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland.

The Times correspondent also said that the general, in the role "of a neutral traveler returning home" rode a Nazi train to the Swiss border while "listening to an officer of the Afrika Corps telling of the prowess of Gen. Field Marshal Edwin Rommel and the troops in Libya."

Although no official announcement has been made in Vichy, the Times said that General Giraud had been on French soil now for four days after the Swiss allowed him to continue his journey, and "has seen Marshal Pétain and has told him things—as one soldier to another."

The Times correspondent said General Giraud was aided inside Germany in his escape, but "it would not be seemly to give details which might involve reprisals on third parties, and moreover, might doom the chances of others tempted to follow the general's example."

The general was said to have been supplied with a railway ticket before lowering himself on a rope from the Nazi fortress and hiding in an angle of the moat until the coast was clear.

Weakness Seen in Any European Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A European federation will not bring peace to Europe and is nothing more than an "illusion" fraught with danger, in the opinion of Frans van Cauwelaert, one-time Belgian Minister of State.

Instead, Europe's need for security and independence can best be met when the war is over through setting up of an international organization whose stability and authority are assured by the United States and Great Britain, Mr. van Cauwelaert declared in an article in Belgium, semi-monthly magazine printed by the Belgian Press Association here.

"Such an organization does not exclude the possibility of agreements, alliances, regional federations," he said. "Poland and Czechoslovakia, Greece and Yugoslavia have taken an initiative which can only be commended. Belgium and Holland would do well to follow their example.

"There are in Europe a certain number of associations endorsed by both nature and history. Let us begin with them. Even they demand a great deal of wisdom and a serious effort of good will. Past experiences should make us modest on this score. Solidarity has, alas, played only a secondary role in the history of nations, even among the small ones where it should be most in evidence. It is not forbidden us to think that after the tragic experiences of this new war, the peoples of Europe may be not inclined toward such fellowship. But it would endanger the security and the fruitfulness of these regional associations to incorporate them at the outset into a continental Europe system."

Mr. van Cauwelaert held that sponsors of the theory of organization by continents "are not specific in their intentions," and that "many of them show a supreme indifference to the fate of the small nations."

The continental plan, he added—especially the organization of Europe into an independent federation—"has been fostered by those who are at present our enemies and by those who, consciously or not, have been their accomplices or their agents. That is my chief reason for warning my compatriots against these tendencies."

Be Sure You Use Right Phrase

Wide World-Associated Press

KUIBYSHEV, Russia — A Russian barbershop, even in wartime, is one of the world's finest institutions, making a man sadly long for bushy hair and a full beard just to give the barbers something they can really turn their talents to.

In this country you can get shaved within an inch of your life, powdered, and perfumed for 33 cents.

However, language difficulties inject somewhat hazardous phases into your visit.

For example, to get a shave you say a word that sounds vaguely like "breeze."

I made this sound once. "Pozhalvista (please)," smiled the barber, and attacked the closest object, which was my head.

Now I always say "Pobreite tolko moyo litso," which means "Put the razor to my face."

For head-shaving is popular in Russia even in midwinter. This practice dates back to the days when conquering Tartars galloped in looking like thousands of cue balls glittering in the sun.

Another hazardous feature of the barbershop is that you might say something which would order an oldtime Cossack haircut. This calls for shaving the head except for a slice of hair down one side, which the Cossack winds around his ear.

Russians adore barbershops. The soldier returning from the front on leave heads straight for the tonsorial temple, asking for—and getting—"the works."

But the most startling feature of the shop is the inevitable perfume.

The first experience is quite a surprise. Your thoughts may be miles away, when wham! The barber lets you have it straight in the face—a miniature Niagara mist which he squirts from a bottle.

It's practically impossible to convince him you don't want perfume.

We finally reached a compromise—he shoots from long range. That has another advantage: it perfumes your shirt.

Hitler Order 'Frees' Norwegian Bishop

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Released from a concentration camp on Adolf Hitler's personal orders, Bishop Fvind Berggrav of Norway now is confined in a summer cottage guarded by 20 men and surrounded by barbed wire, Reuters reported today, quoting the Stockholm Social Demokraten.

His "release" from the concentration camp was said to have been dictated by Norwegian political conditions—an euphemism for public unrest over his imprisonment.

Reuters also reported that the Dean of Trondheim, a Dr. Fjellbu, and his wife, had been interned.

Damaged Gneisenau Taken to Gdynia

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British radio, in a German-language broadcast, declares that the Nazi 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau was so heavily damaged during its passage through the English Channel, that she has now been brought to the former Polish port of Gdynia for "extensive repairs."

The Gneisenau is lying near the German aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin which has still not been completed. The other German battleship, the Scharnhorst, continues to lie in dry dock, the broadcast said.

The other heavy units of the German Navy, the battleship Tirpitz, the Admiral Scheer, and the heavy cruisers Prinz Eugen and Hipper still lie in the Trondheim fjord, it was stated.

Newspaper Delivery Cut Coming May 15

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Deliveries of newspapers to newsstands will be restricted sharply after May 15, an Office of Defense Transportation official said yesterday in explanation of the April 20 order to eliminate special trips and reduce local mileage.

It was said that after May 15 any type of local delivery carrier may make only one trip to one point each day. That is, groceries may receive milk only once a day, newsstands may receive but one edition of a paper, and groceries may send but one order daily to any one home.

In addition, all local delivery mileage, including that of newspapers, must be cut "at least 25 per cent."

Legion Post Membership Accepted by MacArthur

MILWAUKEE, April 29 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the Allied forces in the Western Pacific, sent a radiogram to the Alonzo Cudworth Post of the American Legion here saying that he "accepted with pride and a real sense of distinction" a life membership in the Post. The Post voted Feb. 19 to tender the membership to General MacArthur, a former member.

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Text of Roosevelt 'Fireside Chat' Giving Vivid High Lights Among War Incidents

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—This is the text of President Roosevelt's broadcast last night:

It is nearly five months since we were attacked at Pearl Harbor. For the two years prior to that attack this country had been gearing itself up to a high level of production of munitions. Yet our war efforts have done little to dislocate the normal lives of most of us.

Since then we have dispatched strong forces of our Army and Navy to bases and battle fronts thousands of miles from home. We have stepped up our war production on a scale that is testing our industrial power and our engineering genius and our economic structure to the utmost. We have had no illusions about the fact that this would be a tough job—and a long one.

American warships are now in combat in the north and south Atlantic, in the Arctic, in the Mediterranean, and in the north and south Pacific. American troops have taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, the continent of Australia, and many islands of the Pacific. American war planes, manned by Americans, are flying in actual combat over all the continents and all the oceans.

On the European front the most important development of the past year has been the crushing offensive on the part of the great armies of Russia against the powerful German Army. These Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies—troops, planes, tanks and guns—than all the other United Nations put together.

In the Mediterranean area, matters remain on the surface much as they were. But the situation there is receiving very careful attention.

Recently we have received news of a change in government in what we used to know as the Republic of France—a name dear to the hearts of all lovers of liberty—a name and an institution which we hope will soon be restored to full dignity.

Throughout the Nazi occupation of France, we have hoped for the maintenance of a French government which would strive to regain independence, to re-establish the principles of "liberty, equality and fraternity," and to restore the historic culture of France. Our policy has been consistent from the very beginning. However, we are now concerned lest those who have recently come to power may seek to force the brave French people to submission to Nazi despotism.

Associated Press

Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless

One of the heroes of America's armed forces mentioned by President Roosevelt in his radio address last night. Captain Wheless is from Menard, Texas.

Know How French Feel

The United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers. The good people of France will readily understand that such action is essential for the United Nations to prevent assistance to the armies or navies or air forces of Germany, Italy and Japan. The overwhelming majority of the French people understand that the fight of the United Nations is fundamentally their fight, that our victory means the restoration of a free and independent France—and the saving of France from the slavery which would be imposed upon her by her external enemies and her internal traitors.

We know how the French people really feel. We know that a deep seated determination to obstruct every step in the Axis plan extends from Occupied France through Vichy France to the people of their colonies in every ocean and on every continent.

Our planes are helping in the defense of French colonies today, and soon American Flying Fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of Europe.

In all the occupied countries there are men, women and even little children who have never stopped fighting, never stopped resisting, never stopped proving to the Nazis that their so-called "new order" can never be enforced upon free peoples.

In the German and Italian peoples themselves there is a growing conviction that the cause of Naziism and Fascism is hopeless—that their political and military leaders have led them along the bitter road which leads not to world conquest but to final defeat. They cannot fail to contrast the present frantic speeches of these leaders with their arrogant boasting of a year ago, and two years ago.

On the other side of the world, in the Far East, we have passed through a phase of serious losses.

We have inevitably lost control of a large portion of the Philippine Islands. But this whole nation pays tribute to the Filipino and American officers and men who held out so long on Bataan Peninsula, to those grim and gallant fighters who still hold Corregidor, and to the forces which are still striking effectively at the enemy on Mindanao and other islands.

The Malayan peninsula and Singapore are in the hands of the enemy; the Netherlands East Indies are almost entirely occupied, though resistance there continues. Many other islands are in the possession of the Japanese. But there is good reason to believe that their southward advance has been checked. Australia, New Zealand and much other territory will be bases for offensive action—and we are determined that the territory which has been lost will be regained.

The Japanese are pressing their northward advance in Burma with considerable power, driving toward India and China. They have been opposed with great bravery by small British and Chinese forces aided by American fliers.

News From Burma Not Good

The news in Burma is not good. The Japanese may cut the Burma road; but I want to say to the gallant people of China that no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

We remember that the Chinese people were the first to stand up and fight against the aggressors in this war; and in the future an unconquerable China will play its proper role in maintaining peace and prosperity not only in eastern Asia but in the whole world.

For every advance that the Japanese have made since they started their frenzied career of conquest, they have had to pay a very heavy toll in warships, in transports, in planes and in men. They are feeling the effects of those losses.

It is even reported from Japan that somebody has dropped bombs on Tokyo and on other principal centers of Japanese war industries. If this be true, it is the first time in history that Japan has suffered such indignities.

Although the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor was the immediate cause of our entry into the war, that event found the American people spiritually prepared for war on a world-wide scale. We went into this war fighting. We know what we are fighting for. We realize that the war has become what Hitler originally proclaimed it to be—a total war.

Not all of us can have the privilege of fighting our enemies in distant parts of the world.

Not all of us can have the privilege of working in a munitions factory or shipyard, or on the farms or in oil fields or mines, producing the weapons or the raw materials which are needed by our armed forces.

But there is one front and one battle where everyone in the United States—every man, woman, and child—is in action, and will be privileged to remain in action throughout this war. That front is right here at home, in our daily lives and in our daily tasks. Here at home everyone will have the privilege of making whatever self-denial is necessary, not only to supply our fighting men, but to keep the economic structure of our country fortified and secure during the war and after the war.

This will require the abandonment not only of luxuries but many other creature comforts.

Every loyal American is aware of his individual responsibility. Whenever I hear anyone saying "The American people are complacent—they need to be aroused," I feel like asking him to come to Washington and read the mail that floods into the White House and into all departments of this Government. The one question that recurs through all these thousands of letters and messages is "what more can I do to help my country in winning this war?"

To build the factories, and buy the materials, to pay the labor, and provide the transportation, and equip and feed and house the soldiers, sailors and marines, and to do all the thousands of things necessary in a war—all cost money, more money than has ever been spent by any nation at any time in the history of the world.

We are now spending, solely for war purposes, the sum of about $100,000,000 every day in the week. But, before this year is over, that almost unbelievable rate of expenditure will be doubled.

Wide World

Submarine Sailfish, Formerly Squalus

Raised from bottom of ocean off New England coast, nation's Chief Executive remarks on potent work ship is doing in war. The Sailfish has sunk a Japanese destroyer, torpedoed a Japanese cruiser and made two torpedo hits on Japanese aircraft carrier.

Dangers Ahead for U. S. Economy

All of this money has to be spent—and spent quickly—if we are to produce within the time now available the enormous quantities of weapons of war which we need. But the spending of these tremendous sums presents grave danger of disaster to our national economy.

When your government continues to spend these unprecedented sums for munitions month by month and year by year, that money goes into the pocketbooks and bank accounts of the people of the United States. At the same time raw materials and many manufactured goods are necessarily taken away from civilian use; and machinery and factories are being converted to war production.

You do not have to be a professor of economics to see that if people with plenty of cash start bidding against each other for scarce goods, the price of them goes up.

I submitted to the Congress of the United States a seven-point program of general principles which together could be called the national economic policy for attaining the great objective of keeping the cost of living down.

I repeat them now in substance

1. We must, through heavier taxes, keep personal and corporate profits at a low reasonable rate.

2. We must fix ceilings on prices and rents.

3. We must stabilize wages.

4. We must stabilize farm prices.

5. We must put more billions into war bonds.

6. We must ration all essential commodities which are scarce.

7. We must discourage instalment buying, and encourage paying off debts and mortgages.

I do not think it is necessary to repeat what I said to the Congress in discussing these general principles.

The important thing to remember is that each one of these points is dependent on the others if the whole program is to work.

Some people are already taking the position that every one of the seven points is correct except the one point which steps on their own individual toes. A few seem very willing to approve self-denial—on the part of their neighbors. The only effective course of action is a simultaneous attack on all of the factors which increase the cost of living, in one comprehensive, all-embracing program covering prices, profits, wages, taxes and debts.

Effects Fall Upon Every Individual

The blunt fact is that every single person in the United States is going to be affected by this program. Some of you will be affected more directly by one or two of these restrictive measures, but all of you will be affected indirectly by all of them.

Are you a businessman, or do you own stock in a business corporation? Your profits are going to be cut down to a reasonably low level by taxation. Your income will be subject to higher taxes. Indeed, in these days, when every available dollar should go to the war effort, I do not think that any American citizen should have a net income in excess of $25,000 per year after payment of taxes.

Are you a retailer or a wholesaler or a manufacturer or a farmer or a landlord? Ceilings are being placed on the prices at which you can sell your goods or rent your property.

Do you work for wages? You will have to forego higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war.

All of us are used to spending money for things we want but which are not absolutely essential. We will all have to forego that spending. Because we must put every dime and every dollar we can possibly spare out of our earnings into war bonds and stamps. Because the demands of the war effort require the rationing of goods of which there is not enough to go around. Because the stopping of purchases of non-essentials will release thousands of workers who are needed in the war effort.

As I told the Congress "sacrifice" is not the proper word with which to describe this program of self-denial. When, at the end of this great struggle we shall have saved our free way of life, we shall have made no "sacrifice."

Sacrifice Far From Too High

The price for civilization must be paid in hard work and sorrow and blood. The price is not too high. If you doubt it, ask those millions who live today under the tyranny of Hitlerism.

Ask the workers of France and Norway, whipped to labor by the lash, whether the stabilization of wages is too great a "sacrifice."

Ask the farmers of Poland and Denmark, of Czechoslovakia and France, looted of their livestock, starving while their own crops are stolen from their lands, whether "parity" prices are too great a "sacrifice."

Ask the businessmen of Europe, whose enterprises have been stolen from their owners, whether the limitation of profits and personal incomes is too great a "sacrifice."

Ask the women and children whom Hitler is starving whether the rationing of tires and gasoline and sugar is too great a "sacrifice."

We do not have to ask them. They have already given us their agonized answers.

This great war effort must be carried through to its victorious conclusion by the indomitable will and determination of the people.

It must not be impeded by the faint heart.

It must not be impeded by those who put their own selfish interests above the interests of the nation.

It must not be impeded by those who pervert honest criticism into falsification of fact.

It must not be impeded by self-styled experts either in economics or military problems who know neither true figures nor geography itself.

It must not be impeded by a few bogus patriots who use the sacred freedom of the press to echo the sentiments of the propagandists in Tokyo and Berlin.

And, above all, it shall not be imperiled by the handful of noisy traitors—betrayers of America and of Christianity itself—would-be dictators who in their hearts and souls have yielded to Hitlerism and would have this republic do likewise.

I shall use all of the executive power that I have to carry out the policy laid down. If it becomes necessary to ask for any additional legislation in order to attain our objective of preventing a spiral in the cost of living, I shall do so.

I know the American farmer, the American workman, the American businessman. I know that they will gladly embrace this economy of sacrifice—satisfied that it is necessary for the most vital and compelling motive in all their lives—winning through to victory.

Never in the memory of man has there been a war in which the courage, the endurance and the loyalty of civilians played so vital a part.

Many thousands of civilians all over the world have been and are being killed or maimed by enemy action. Indeed, it was the fortitude of the common people of Britain under fire which enabled that island to stand and prevented Hilter from winning the war in 1940. The ruins of London and Coventry and other cities are today the proudest monuments to British heroism.

Our own American civilian population is now relatively safe from disasters. And, to an ever increasing extent, our soldiers, sailors and marines are fighting with great bravery and great skill on far distant fronts to make sure that we shall remain safe.

I should like to tell you one or two stories about the men we have in our armed forces:

Associated Press from U. S. Navy

Lieut. Commander C. M. Wassell

Another hero of the war mentioned by the President in his "Fireside Chat." He now wears the Navy Cross for his brave deeds of rescue.

Heroic Dr. Wassell

There is, for instance, Dr. Corydon M. Wassell. He was a missionary, well known for his good works in China. He is a simple, modest, retiring man, nearly 60 years old, but he entered the service of his country and was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

Dr. Wassell was assigned to duty in Java caring for wounded officers and men of the cruisers Houston and Marblehead which had been in heavy action in the Java seas.

When the Japanese advanced across the island, it was decided to evacuate as many as possible of the wounded to Australia. But about 12 of the men were so badly wounded that they could not be moved. Dr. Wassell remained with these men, knowing that he would be captured by the enemy. But he decided to make a desperate attempt to get the men out of Java. He asked each of them if he wished to take the chance, and every one agreed.

He first had to get the 12 men to the sea coast—50 miles away. To do this, he had to improvise stretchers for the hazardous journey. The men were suffering severely, but Dr. Wassell kept them alive by his skill, and inspired them by his own courage.

As the official report said, Dr. Wassell was "almost like a Christlike shepherd devoted to his flock."

On the sea coast, he embarked the men on a little Dutch ship. They were bombed and machine-gunned by waves of Japanese planes. Dr. Wassell took virtual command of the ship, and by great skill avoided destruction, hiding in small bays and inlets.

A few days later, Dr. Wassell and his little flock of wounded reached Australia safely.

Dr. Wassell now wears the Navy Cross.

Another Story Concerns a Ship

Another story concerns a ship rather than an individual man.

You may remember the tragic sinking of the submarine Squalus off the New England coast in the summer of 1939. Some of the crew were lost, but others were saved by the speed and efficiency of the surface rescue crews. The Squalus itself was tediously raised from the bottom of the ocean.

Eventually she sailed again under a new name, the U. S. S. Sailfish. Today, she is a potent and effective unit of our submarine fleet.

The Sailfish has covered many thousands of miles in operations in the far western Pacific.

She has sunk a Japanese destroyer.

She has torpedoed a Japanese cruiser.

She has made two torpedo hits on a Japanese aircraft carrier.

Three of the enlisted men of our Navy who went down with the Squalus in 1939 are today serving on the same ship, the Sailfsn, in this war.

It is heartening to know that the Squalus, once given up as lost, rose from the depths to fight for our country in time of peril.

Epic of a Flying Fortress

One more story, which I heard only yesterday morning:

This is a story of one of our Army Flying Fortresses operating in the western Pacific. The pilot of this plane is a modest young man, proud of his crew for one of the toughest fights a bomber has yet experienced.

The bomber departed from its base, as part of a flight of five, to attack Japanese transports which were landing troops in the Philippines. When they had gone about half way to their destination, one of the motors of this bomber went out of commission. The young pilot lost contact with the other bombers. The crew, however, got the motor working again and the plane proceeded on its mission alone.

By the time it arrived at its target the other four Flying Fortresses had already passed over, had dropped their bombs, and had stirred up the Japanese "Zero" planes. Eighteen of them attacked our one Flying Fortress. Despite this mass attack, our plane proceeded on its mission, and dropped all of its bombs on six Japanese transports which were lined up along the docks.

As it turned back on its homeward journey, a running fight between the bomber and the 18 Japanese pursuit planes continued for 75 miles. Four pursuit ships attacked simultaneously at each side, and were shot down with the side guns. During this fight, the bomber's radio operator was killed, the engineer's right hand was shot off, and one gunner was crippled, leaving only one man available to operate both side guns. Although wounded in one hand, this gunner alternately manned both side guns, bringing down three more Japanese "Zero" planes. While this was going on, one engine on the bomber was shot out, one gas tank was hit, the radio was shot off, and the oxygen system was entirely destroyed. Out of 11 control cables, all but four were shot away. The rear landing wheel was blown off, and the two front wheels were both shot flat.

The fight continued until the remaining Japanese pursuit ships exhausted their ammunition and turned back. With two engines gone and the plane practically out of control, the American bomber returned to its base after dark and made an emergency landing. The mission had been accomplished.

The name of that pilot is Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, of the United States Army. He comes from Menard, Texas—population 2,375. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. I hope he is listening.

These tsories I have told you are not exceptional. They are typical examples of individual heroism and skill.

As we here at home contemplate our own duties, our own responsibilities, let us think and think hard of the example which is being set for us by our fighting men.

Our soldiers and sailors are members of well disciplined units. But they are still and forever individuals—free individuals. They are farmers, workers, businessmen, professional men, artists, clerks.

They are the United States of America.

That is why they fight.

We too are the United States of America.

That is why we must work and sacrifice.

It is for them. It is for us. It is for victory.

War Ace Forecasts Rocket-Aided Planes

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Huge rocket-launched air freighters of ocean-spanning range are pictured by a foremost plane designer as winging cargoes on high while baffled submarines roam a shipless sea below.

"The rocket take-off eventually will enable aircraft to get up with loads that are now impossible," Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky said, "make smaller fields usable and permit relatively heavy bombers to be launched from carriers."

The Russian World War ace, in an interview, advanced some other prophecies which he said were just as probable.

Common, among other startling sights in Major de Seversky's aeronautical world-to-come, would be fighter planes battling each other in the air, not with machine guns, not with cannon, but with aerial torpedoes.

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Text of Expansive General Maximum Price Regulation Order Issued by OPA

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Following is the text of an official explanation by the Office of Price Administration of the Government's order today fixing prices of virtually all commodities and rents in 302 defense areas:

Rigid government controls for the war's duration over retail and wholesale prices and rents were announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson following President Roosevelt's call for decisive action to halt the swiftly mounting cost of living.

In a single sweeping order—the general maximum price regulation—the Administrator set the highest prices charged in March, 1942, as an absolute ceiling over virtually everything that Americans, eat, wear, and use. The only exemptions are a limited list of food commodities. Companion orders paved the way for Federal control of rents in 302 defense areas in 46 states and Puerto Rico, housing more than 76,000,000 persons, and set separate ceilings for a broad range of commodities and products.

By its terms, the general maximum price regulation requires that:

1. Beginning May 18, retail prices, with a few exceptions, must not exceed the highest levels which each individual seller charged during March, 1942.

2. Beginning May 11, manufacturer and wholesale prices and the prices for wholesale and industrial services must not exceed the highest March levels for each seller.

3. Beginning July 1, no one may charge more for services sold at retail in connection with a commodity than he charged during March.

4. Effective immediately, all retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and sellers of services must preserve existing records of sales made during March for maximum pricing purposes when the ceiling goes into effect.

Other high lights of the general order include:

The requirement that every retail store must publicly display the ceiling prices of selected "cost-of-living" commodities on and after May 18.

Immediate licensing of all retailers and wholesalers, effective as of the date of the ceiling applies to their articles or services; in other words, each retailer should consider himself licensed as of May 18 and each wholesaler as of May 11. Later, wholesalers and retailers will be required to register in writing on forms which OPA will provide.

Items Covered

Commodities and services covered:

The general regulation applies to prices at all levels—manufacturer, wholesale, and retail—of every commodity or product, domestic or imported, that is neither covered by a separate OPA regulation or specifically excluded. All services connected with commodities also come under the ceiling.

Prices on literally millions of articles of all sorts are, by the regulation, automatically controlled. Prices on relatively few products are exempt.

Among those controlled are prices of almost every processed food commodity—such as bread, cake, and bakery products; beef, pork and their products; sugar, fluid milk and cream sold at retail; ice cream; canned meats, soups, canned fruits and vegetables; canned fish and other canned seafoods; cereals; lard and shortening; coffee, tea, cocoa, salt, and spices.

Also covered by the ceiling are all clothing, shoes, dry goods, and yard goods; soap in all forms; every kind of common fuel (even firewood); pipes, cigars, cigarettes, and prepared smoking and chewing tobacco; drugs, toiletries, and sundries; furniture and furnishings; appliances and equipment; and hardware and miscellaneous agricultural supplies.

Specially mentioned in the regulation are "cost of living" items including those which are most significant in the budgets of average low-and-middle-income family groups. Ceiling prices on such items must be publicly displayed by retailers, thus giving consumers every possible assurance that they will not be charged more than the highest prices reached last March.

All of the existing OPA schedules and regulations issued over the past year continue in full force and effect. Those commodities covered by temporary 60-day regulations automatically will come within the provisions of the general ceiling regulation upon their expiration unless otherwise treated by separate orders.

The separate orders, issued simultaneously with the general regulation, impose maximum prices over a broad range of products of a nature requiring special pricing treatment. For the most part, these separate regulations set prices back beyond March, 1942—in some cases back to the levels of last October.

The commodities and products covered by these separate orders, those to whom they apply—retailer, wholesaler, producer or manufacturer—and the approximate price level—indicated by date—are listed in a statement attached.

In addition to the separate orders, there are several amendments intended for the most part to make outstanding regulations conform with provisions of the general order. One highly important series of amendments eliminates OPA's "sliding-scale" maximum prices for cotton yarns and textiles.

By these amendments the maximum prices of all cotton textiles and yarns covered by OPA ceilings are fixed at the levels determined by the highest price quoted for raw cotton on 10 spot markets during March—20.37 cents a pound. Also issued with the general regulation was a supplementary order revoking seven temporary maximum price regulations, thus bringing the commodities involved under the new general regulation. These revoked regulations are listed in the statement attached.

Goods Not Regulated

Commodities not covered by the regulation fall generally into three classifications:

1. Those that are exempt because of provision of the emergency price control act of 1942 either (A) because they do not fall within the act's definition of a "commodity"—this excludes advertising, newspapers, books, magazines, motion pictures, wages, common carrier and public utility rates, insurance, real estate, and professional fees; or (B) by reason of the act's special treatment of agricultural commodities unless and until they attain a level reflecting a substantial premium over parity.

2. Commodities which do not have organized markets and for which it would be almost impossible to determine maximum prices either on the basis of previous sales or prices for comparable articles. Examples are: highly seasonal fresh vegetables, fresh fish and game, objects of art, and collectors' items.

3. Primary raw materials—such as timber and mineral ores—all prices for which are substantially controlled by ceilings already in effect at certain levels.

Mr. Henderson explained that many of the commodities which are left free of price regulation at present will be covered in the future by supplementary orders. Among other things, he said, it is planned to set maximum prices for certain agricultural products as soon as such action is consistent with present or future legislation.

Specific Exceptions

Specifically listed as "excepted" in the regulation are:

1. Any raw and unprocessed agricultural commodity or greenhouse commodity while it remains in substantially its original state, except bananas. In general, prices of such commodities are fixed at the stage of first processing, although fresh fruits and vegetables, plants, flowers and the like are excluded entirely.

2. Eggs and poultry.

3. All milk products, including butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk—but not fluid milk sold at retail, cream sold at retail, and ice cream.

4. Flour—but not packaged cake mixes and other packaged flour mixes.

5. Mutton and lamb.

6. Fresh fish and seafood, and game.

7. Dried prunes, dry edible beans, leaf tobacco — whether dried or green; nuts—but not peanuts; linseed oil, linseed cake and linseed meal, mixed feed for animals, and manure.

8. Living animals, whether wild or domestic.

9. Books, magazines, motion pictures, periodicals, newspapers, and materials furnished for publication by any press association or feature service.

10. Domestic ores and ore concentrates.

11. Stumpage, logs and pulpwood.

12. Stamps and coins, precious stones, antiques and knotted oriental rugs, paintings, etchings, sculptures and other objects of art.

13. Used automobiles.

14. Wood and gum for naval stores—rosin, turpentine, etc.—and naval stores prior to sale to industrial consumers, or prior to the first sale to a distributor. (However, all sales of naval stores on any exchange are not exempt.)

15. Securities. ("Securities" are defined as any notes, stocks, bonds, or instruments commonly known as securities.)

Supplementary regulation No. 1 to the general order, issued at the same time, lists several additional exceptions, including sales of all waste materials up to the level of the industrial consumer; zinc, lead and tin industrial residues; certain machines and parts manufactured in the course of subcontracting (and the services performed on these subcontracted materials); antimony ore and concentrates; and instrument jewel bearings.

To make provision for transactions of an individual or special nature the general regulation exempts the following sales and deliveries:

1. By hotels, restaurants, soda fountains, bars, cafes, or other similar establishments, of food or beverages prepared and sold for consumption on the premises.

2. To the United States or any of its agencies of such commodities or in such transactions as may be specified by supplementary regulations. These supplementary regulations will include broad categories of finished military equipment.

3. By a farmer, of commodities grown and processed on his farm, if the total of such sales or deliveries does not exceed $75 in any one calendar month. (This permits the sale of small farm processing items such as smoked ham, bacon, maple syrup, cider, etc.).

4. By an owner, of his used personal or household effects or other personal property used by him.

5. By any merchant, farmer, artisan, or person who renders professional services, of his used supplies, or business, farm or professional equipment, not acquired or produced by him for the purpose of sale.

6. At a bonafide auction, of used household or personal effects.

7. By a breeder, trapper, or hunter of pelts, furs, or other parts of wild animals raised by him, or trapped, shot, or killed by him, if the total of such sales or deliveries does not exceed $75 in any one calendar month.

8. Of commodities sold without private profit in the course of any sale, fair, or bazaar conduted for a period of not more than 15 days by any religious, charitable, or philanthropic organization.

Average Man to Have $128 Left Over

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 29

Mr. Average American will have $646 to spend this year, but there will be only $518 worth of goods that he can buy.

In effect, that is the way Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, explained the reason for his order freezing prices.

He reasoned that with the $128 that Mr. Average American had left over, he might try to bid up prices in an effort to get more than his share of the things that civilians can buy. Hence, Mr. Henderson has forbidden any increase in prices, lest the next-door neighbor, whose spending money is below average, might not get enough of the necessities of life. Monday, the President proposed taxes and bond-selling campaigns to take care of that extra $128.

Here is the way Mr. Henderson figured:

He estimated that individual incomes this year will total $117,000,000,000, or an average of $879 per person. Out of this, an estimated $31,000,000,000 will go for taxes and normal savings, or an average of $233 per person. This leaves $86,000,000,000, or an average of $646, to be spent on shoes and sodas and other things.

But because most factories are engaged in war production instead of making things that civilians could buy, there will be only $69,000,000,000, or an average of $518, of goods and services which can be purchased. Thus, there would be $17,000,000,000, or an average of $128, left over which people might be tempted to use to bid up prices if prices were not frozen and if tax and bond programs were not designed to dispose of this extra money.

Personal Services Excluded

Personal services not connected with commodities, and professional services are excluded from the order. All other retail services having to do with the installation, maintenance, preservation, repair, storage, and distribution of commodities must be priced no higher than the highest levels charged in March, 1942. (The "retail service" ceiling goes into effect July 1.)

Thus the rates charged by automobile repair shops, garages, tailors, laundries, dry cleaners, shoe repair establishments, etc., are covered by the regulation, while the prices set by barbers and beauty shops—services to the person—and the fees of doctors, dentists, and lawyers, etc. —professional services—are not.

Services that are not rendered at retail, for example, repair of machinery in a manufacturing plant by an outside contractor, come under the ceiling of May 11 —the same date on which maximum prices apply to manufacturer and wholesaler.

Text of the general regulation lists "excepted services" as follows:

A. Services of an employee to his employer.

B. Personal services not rendered in connection with a commodity.

C. Professional services:

D. Motion pictures, theaters, and other entertainments.

E. Services of a common carrier or public utility.

F. Advertising services, including radio broadcasting.

G. Insurance and underwriting services.

H. Press association and feature services.

I. Services relating solely to real property.

J. Such other services as may be specified by supplementary regulations.

Defense Area Rents

The Price Administrator's action on rent applies to defense rental areas in every State of the Union except North Dakota and Idaho and extends into Puerto Rico also. Metropolitan New York, with close to nine million people, is covered, as well as King George County, Virginia, with a population of only 5,400.

In effect, Mr. Henderson recommended the maximum rent ceiling for each of 302 groups of communities.

If his recommendations are not carried out within the next 60 days he is empowered by the Emergency Price Control Act to step in and impose Federal controls. This is not OPA's first action on high rents, since 21 areas with an aggregate population of ten million persons already are on notice to bring rents down.

In four-fifths of the areas so far announced Mr. Henderson's recommendations would freeze rents as of March 1, 1942, thus wiping out any increases that have occurred during the current spring moving and leasing period. Because exorbitantincreases have taken place in 64 areas, the Price Administrator recommended that rents be cut back to levels in effect on Jan. 1, 1941; April 1, 1941, or July 1, 1941. Ten of the 21 areas previously designated were enlarged today.

"Rent control is a war measure and an essential part of the over-all price ceiling," Mr. Henderson stated. "Rent is second only to food in importance to the average family budget and American families spend five to six billion dollars a year for rent."

He appealed to every landlord and every tenant to co-operate with each other and with the Government to guarantee success of the program, which he described as "an invaluable contribution to the war effort on the home front."

He warned that the March 1, 1942, rent due would not establish fair levels in many cases and that if voluntary adjustments were not sufficient he would reconsider and take appropriate action.

"Furthermore," he added, "the designation of 323 areas does not mean that rents would not be checked in the few remaining sections of the country still free of control. We are continuing our study of local conditions and will move immediately into additional areas whenever it appears that the defense activities are likely to result in higher rents."

Principal Rent Points

Three main points are involved in Mr. Henderson's rent recommendations: (1) For housing accommodations rented on the maximum rent date—March 1, 1942, or Jan. 1, April 1, or July 1, 1941, as the case may be—the rent shall not exceed that charged on the maximum rent date. (2) Provision must be made for establishing maximum rents for accommodations not rented on the maximum rent date, or substantially altered subsequently. (3) Provisions must be made to prevent evasion of maximum rents and to protect the tenant against unwarranted eviction.

Of the 323 defense rental areas designated, 132 contain establishments of the armed forces, 63 primarily are centers of ordnance manufacture and storage, 15 are mainly shipbuilding and ship repair centers, 8 are locations of aircraft plants, and the remaining 105 contain establishments engaged in varied war production.

One feature of the general maximum price regulation will result in different prices for the same article in different stores, even though they are under common ownership or are located in the same neighborhood. This is because the order requires each individual seller—and each store is considered "an individual seller"—to charge no more for any article than the highest price charged in that particular store during March, 1942.

As an example, Mr. Henderson pointed out that a certain brand of tomatoes might have a maximum price of 12 cents per can in one grocery, while in a market around the corner the can of tomatoes of the same brand and size might be priced at 11 cents.

Housewives will recognize that this situation prevails even under ordinary conditions. The only change made by the new regulation is to require each seller not to exceed his maximum price. However, the regulation specifically allows any seller to lower his price; hence, competition may well iron out many of the different prices over a period of time.

The heart of the regulation is contained in sections 2 and 3—the provisions by which maximum prices are determined.

As a first step, the seller is ordered to take for his maximum the highest price he charged during March, 1942, for the same commodity or service sold to a purchaser of the same class.

'Highest Price' Defined

"Highest price charged" means two things:

First, it means the top price for which an article was delivered during March, 1942, in completion of a sale to a purchaser of the same class. Customary allowances, discounts or other price differentials cannot be changed, except to lower the price.

Thus, a physician who buys bandages or proprietary medicines from a local drugstore will, if he has a professional discount, continue to receive the benefit of a lower maximum price than an ordinary citizen.

Second, if there was no actual delivery of a particular article durjng March, the seller may establish as his maximum price the highest price at which he offered the article for sale during that month. This permits the use of a list price if no completed sale occurred in March.

Conversely, however, if there was a completed sale at a price under the list price the actual sale price must be used as a maximum. The "offering price" where used to set the maximum price cannot be a "freak" price quoted to open bargaining or one never intended to apply to a bona fide sale.

These two provisions are expected to permit retailers to arrive readily at ceiling prices for the great majority of their articles.

To cover articles that were not sold during March and had no offering price—such as a new line of canned goods—the seller must establish as his maximum price the highest price charged in March for the most nearly similar article. The seller cannot use his own discretion to adjust the maximum price for the new article up or down because it may vary in grade or quality or size, but must adhere strictly to the "March highest" price of the most similar article.

A "similar commodity" is defined as one that has the same use, gives the buyer fairly equivalent serviceability, and is of a type which ordinarily would be sold in the same price line. Differences merely in style or design which do not affect use, serviceability or the price line cannot be taken into account.

In cases in which a seller did not deal in the same or similar commodities or services during March, 1942 — for example, a person who took on a completely new line of goods during April —he must base his maximum price on the highest price charged during March by his most closely competitive seller of the same class. The seller here cannot use the prices of a more pretentious store in a better neighborhood, but must find a store as nearly like his own as possible. If the "competitive seller" does not have, item by item, the same brands and grades of goods, the seller seeking prices must apply the most nearly similar commodity standard as outlined above.

Inevitably, there will be a small number of commodities which a seller will be unable to price under any of the foregoing methods. These commodities usually will be wholly new and there may be no standard of comparison with any existing article. In this case, a retail or wholesale seller will select the fastest moving comparable commodity of the same general classification; divide its maximum price by his current replacement cost and multiply the percentage result by the cost of the new article. The figure obtained will be the maximum price of the new article and must be reported to the nearest OPA field office within 10 days.

In other words, the retailer gets the same percentage margin on his new item as he would get on the comparable fast-selling item if he had to buy that item now.

Manufacturers seeking to price a new article must apply to OPA, giving full information, and then will be told how to calculate the maximum price.

In order to administer the universal ceiling, OPA has made extensive changes in its organization. A retail trade and service division has been established in the Washington office. This division will have responsibility for ironing out irregularities in the ceiling at the retail level and for working with retailers in the administration of the regulation.

The present regional offices of the OPA situated in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco are being enlarged and a special staff has been stationed in all the regional offices to aid in organization for the new program.

In addition, State and district offices are being opened to decentralize administration as widely as possible. The process of decentralization eventually will involve the establishment of local war prices and rationing boards in each community. Further information on the regulation will be made available by OPA through the press and radio.

Urgent inquiries should be addressed to the regional office serving the area in which the person resides. To facilitate the work of OPA it is requested that communications be confined during the next few weeks to those of the most compelling character.

While on May 11 and 18, 1942, respectively, all wholesale and retail sellers of commodities covered by the general regulation or by any other outstanding schedules or regulations of OPA are automatically licensed by the Administrator, there will be no physical evidence of the license issued immediately. Nevertheless, the provisions of the price control law are applicable, which means that a licensee who violates the regulation may, after warning by OPA, have his license suspended by court action.

Sellers of services at retail do not become licensed until July 1, 1942, when the maximum price provisions of the order as applied to them go into effect.

A national registration of every retail and wholesale outlet will be undertaken in the near future. Each store or business establishment must be registered separately. Forms for this purpose will be issued by OPA.

With reference to the posting of "ceiling prices" for the "cost of living" items listed, the order requires the article itself or the shelf, box, rack or counter to be marked, or a price list posted for public inspection. Maximum price is to be stated as "ceiling price $ ...." or "our ceiling $ ...." Lines of certain merchandise, such as suits, coats, hosiery, and dresses, may be posted by price-lines in the store and, in addition, the actual selling price—which may be lower than maximum price—must be marked on the article itself.

Penalties that the Emergency Price Control Act provides for violations of the administrator's regulations, orders, etc., includes fines of not more than $5000 or one year's imprisonment, or both; civil suits for treble damages (these suits may not be brought until July 31, 1942); and revocation of the seller's license for not more than 12 months. All sellers are subject to the criminal penalties, but only those buyers who purchase OPA-regulated commodities or services in the course of trade or business.

14 Additional Maximums

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 29

Simultaneously with issuance of a blanket price ceiling, the Office of Price Administration fixed maximum prices on 14 products and commodities, ranging from newsprint to farm equipment, not included under the general order.

Controls over many of the items formerly were exercised through voluntary agreements with the industries. The items were exempted from the overall order on the ground that they required special treatment.

Only two of the new ceilings, covering farm equipment and mixed fertilizer machines, apply at retail levels. Prices of bituminous coal and miscellaneous solid fuels were pegged at producers' levels, and those on all solid fuels at dealers' levels—assuring stabilization of prices paid by consumers.

The bituminous ceiling restores prices to levels prevailing between Oct. 1-15, 1941, and is effective May 18.

Prices of standard newsprint were fixed, effective May 11, at the Oct. 1-15 levels, which were the same as those prevailing April 1, 1938.

Other separate ceilings established were as follows:

Commodity	Ceiling Applies to	Price Level Date	Effective
Miscellaneous solid fuel	Producers	Dec. 15-31, 1941	May 18
All solid fuels	Dealers	Dec. 15-31, 1941	May 18
Rolled zinc products	Producers	Nov. 29, 1941	May 11
Non-ferrous	Manufacturers	Jan. 2, 1942	May 11
Paper, paper products, raw materials for paper and paper products	Manufacturers	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 11
		Generally. Later date in few cases	
Camelback	Manufacturers	March	May 11
Waterproof footwear	Manufacturers	March	May 11
Farm equipment	Retailers	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 11
Construction and road maintenance equipment	Rental to user	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 11
Mixed fertilizer	Retailers	Feb. 16-21, 1942	April 28
Machines and parts	Manufacturers and wholesalers	Oct. 1, 1941	May 18
Standard ferro-manganese	Producers	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 1

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Antiques: Earliest English Turned Chairs

Three-cornered pieces, product of turner's lathe, were odd and uncomfortable.

By J. D. U. Ward
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
London

Funny old chair with seat like wedge,
Sharp behind and broad front edge,—
One of the oddest of human things,
Turned all over with knobs and rings.—
But heavy, and wide, and deep, and grand,—
Fit for the worthies of the land,—
Chief Justice Sewall a cause to try in,
Or Cotton Mather to sit—and lie—in.

Thus, in "Parson Turrell's Legacy" does Oliver Wendell Holmes apostrophize the President's chair (said to have been bequeathed by the Rev. Ebenezer Turrell) which is used at commencement ceremonies at Harvard University.

This heavily turned-type chair presents some puzzles. Relics of the days when chairs were relatively few, and "the chairman" was distinguished by sitting on a chair instead of a mere stool or bench like all the rest of the company, the oldest of these curiosities are extremely hard to date. One or two authorities claim they were known in England and figured in illuminated manuscripts before the Norman Conquest. The guide at Leicester Hospital, Warwick, commonly describes the example there as Saxon—which almost certainly is an exaggeration of that particular piece's age.

The late Percy Macquoid's statement that these extraordinary chairs "continued to be made until the end of the sixteenth century" is unnecessarily conservative. Some were certainly made in the 1600s, and probably (in a debased form) in the early 1700s, though too much attention should not be paid to any dates that may be carved upon them. The later forms often have parts which are not turned: the effect is simpler and more definitely Scandinavian—at least to an English eye.

"Reproduced" Chairs

It should also be noted that a few triangular turned chairs were "reproduced" in the middle of the 1800s, both in England and in America. Though such pieces should be readily detected by any experienced collector, they have claimed their victims. Most of the reproductions tend to be lighter, both in appearance and weight, than the early originals, which usually will be found to be very heavy and awkward to move.

It is clear, however, that by the middle of the 1700s the earliest, fully turned type of chair had become something of an oddity. In a letter written on Aug. 20, 1761, Horace Walpole addressed these words to George Montague:

Dicky Bateman has picked up a whole cloisterful of old chairs in Herefordshire—he bought them one by one here and there in farmhouses, for three and sixpense and a crown apiece.

They are of wood, the seats triangular, the backs, arms and legs loaded with turnery. A thousand to one there are plenty up and down Cheshire, too; if Mr. or Mrs. Westenhall, as they ride or drive out would now and then put up such a chair, it would oblige me greatly. Take notice, no two need be of the same pattern.

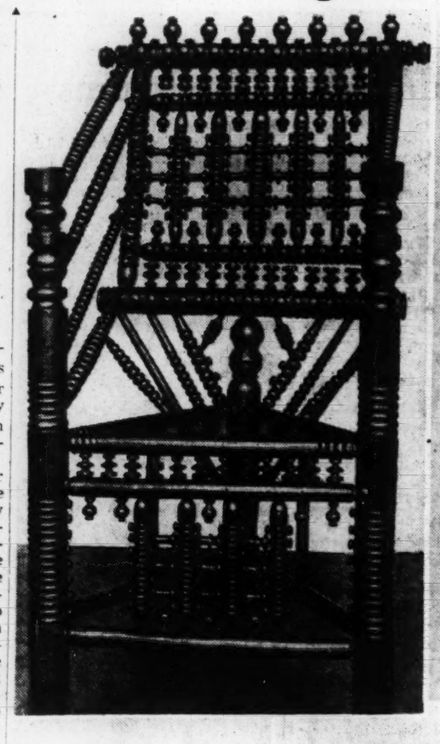
It is interesting to notice that, even now, Cheshire, Shropshire, and Herefordshire are recognized as the likeliest hunting ground for chairs of this kind.

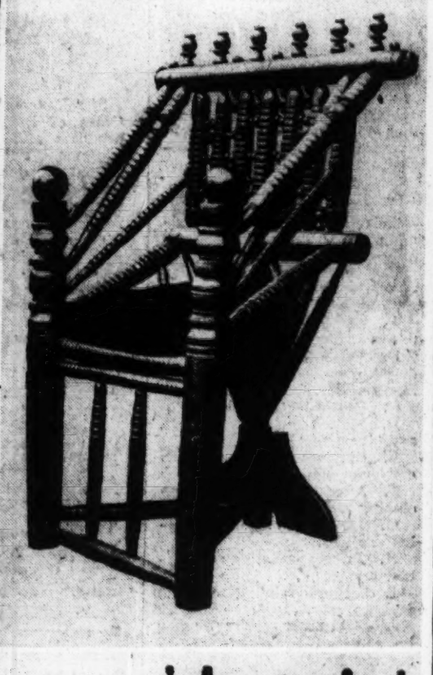
Very Uncomfortable

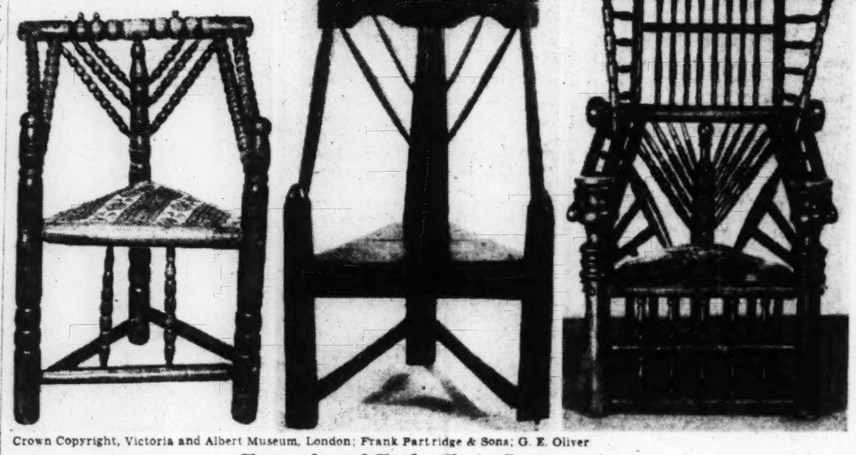
That chairs should (so far as we can judge) begin by being ornate and develop into a simpler style, seems a reversal of the usual order of things, but no one who has examined some examples of the 1500s can help noticing how the turner has gloried in displaying his skill. Many of the early chairs (for example, a large and famous specimen in the Victoria and Albert Museum) even have rings turned from the solid wood hanging loosely on some of their spindles; no fewer than 14 such rings can be detected in the official photograph.

They were very uncomfortable chairs that these master craftsmen made. The three-legged form in itself seems primitive, and a reminder that it is easier to produce three legs than four of the same length. A suggestion that chairs had three legs so they might stand in corners need not be considered very seriously. What would have happened to the straight crosspiece of the back when the chair's hindleg had been thrust into its destined corner? There are a number of four-legged chairs which in almost all other respects are of the earliest pattern.

Very early chairs were made of various woods which respond well to the turner's lathe. Many of the elaborate knobs are of the fruitwoods, such as pear and apple, and for the legs and other larger members yew (a very heavy wood) was often employed; beech and ash are other favorites. I have heard that over $2,500 has been paid for exceptional specimens of this curious type of early chair, but there is a very wide range of quality, and in England I have seen genuine antique examples offered for under $100—even for $50.







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Examples of Early Chair Construction

Chairs whose parts were turned in a lathe may be the oldest type known. They were made with either four legs or three, the latter stands steadier on uneven floors. At left, above, is one made in the 1500's and shown in Victoria and Albert Museum. At top right is "the President's Chair" of Harvard University. Below, left, a simple example of the same construction. Center, similar construction and lines, but made of sawn parts. Right, a very fine turned chair, with high back and wings.

Bethlehem Steel Walkout Stirs Efforts for Settlement

By the Associated Press

Johnstown, Pa. — A Government mediator expressed hope today for a quick settlement of a walkout of Congress of Industrial Organizations coke oven workers at the Cambria Works of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation which he said could develop into the most serious shutdown in the steel industry since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

James B. Gent, sub regional director of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said the 700 workers on all three shifts at the two batteries of by-products coke ovens quit work because they were "tired of waiting" for requested readjustment of wages.

The men, he said, are demanding a 12½ cents an hour increase because their pay of 72½ cents an hour upwards is "10 to 20 cents an hour" less than at other mills.

Harry E. Roulfs, labor consultant of the War Production Board, said he hoped to get the men back to work after a conference with the union and company representatives.

Sidney D. Evans, company representative, warned a "progressive stoppage" of work would occur unless the walkout ended quickly.

No pickets were posted and no disturbances were reported.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The American Federation of Labor Association of Machinists said that the Governing Council of the former unaffiliated union of Curtiss-Wright Corporation employees here, had joined the I. A. M. "in a body" after disbanding.

The I. A. M. asserted that the Council held its final meeting Tuesday night. Then the 22 members of the 28-man Council signed as charter members of the new I. A. M. Aircraft Lodge 585.

Indianapolis—Daniel J. Tobin, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, cautioned local unions "to continue work and to disregard picket lines."

New York—Hoping to arrive at some basis for a recommendation for the highest minimum wage, not exceeding 40 cents an hour in the railway carrier industry, representatives of employers, employees, and the public met here to study economic conditions within the industry.

Since 1941, when a previous committee made its recommendation, the carrier industry employing about 64,000 workers, operated on a 36-cent hourly minimum for trunk-line employees and 33 cents for short-line workers.

New York — Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, charged in a letter to Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, that "hoarding" of seamen had caused ships carrying war materials to sail shorthanded.

Mr. Curran named the Standard Oil Company and the Atlantic Refining Company as two concerns which had "been able to hoard seamen by putting them up in hotels and having them available even without a ship in port."

New York—Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers announced its General Executive Board has voted unanimously to institute a 10 per cent industry-wide pay roll deduction plan for the purchase of $4,000,000 in war bonds annually by all of its 20,000 members.

The action must be ratified by the membership.

OCD Issues Regulations Governing Use of Insignia

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense issued today regulations governing the functions of civilians engaged in various war services and the use of official insignia and giving official status to the Civil Air Patrol and the Citizens Defense Corps.

The orders, issued by Director James M. Landis through the Second Regional Headquarters of the OCD, also provided for the organization of a new United States Citizens Service Corps and for recognition of certain classes of persons not enrolled in war services such as doctors, nurses, newspaper reporters, and photographers and clergymen.

The orders accomplish the following:

1. Give official status to the Citizens Defense Corps for the first time, prescribe standards of eligibility and training for membership and provide that no person who is not a member may wear the official insignia or receive or use Federal protective equipment to be issued by the OCD.

2. Create a new United States Citizens Service Corps for official recognition of volunteers who have completed 50 hours of work in such activities as conservation, war bond sales, salvage, education, health, consumers services, etc., or for those who have completed certain prescribed training courses in volunteer war activities other than the protective services.

3. Make official provisions for special insignia which will permit doctors, nurses, newspaper reporters and photographers, members of the clergy, undertakers and others to carry on essential services or duties during a blackout or air raid.

4. Give official Federal status to the civil air patrol.

Mr. Landis made it clear that war workers in the protective services would not be entitled to wear the official insignia nor would they be permitted to receive protective equipment unless they complied with basic standards of training.

The new United States Citizens Service Corps organized for the first time men and women of all ages who volunteered under their local defense councils for work outside the protective services and who met certain prescribed standards of qualifications, training and work. This corps will be supervised nationally by the civilian mobilization branch of the OCD.

Workers to Take Camp Lee Salute

CAMP LEE, Va. (AP)—There will be a parade at the Army's Quartermaster School here Saturday, but instead of high-ranking officers there will be overalled workmen on the reviewing stand and an oiler named Joe to return the salutes.

Joe, one of the 2,000 laborers, bricklayers, carpenters, wheelbarrow pushers, and miscellaneous workers employed in the construction of the school, will present to a private and Miss Katharine M. Donaldson, Service Club hostess, a fund of more than $1,000 contributed by the workmen to buy club equipment, furnishings and other items for the enlisted men.

There will be back seats for Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds, Commander of Camp Lee, and Col. H. L. Whittaker, commanding the Quartermaster School.

Mexico Strengthens Coastal Patrol With Six Planes Obtained From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Six Vought hydroplanes from the United States have become part of a Mexican Pacific coastline patrol squadron. They are the first planes acquired from abroad by the Mexican Government within the past year, and the first if a number the Government hopes to secure from the United States in its effort to augment the air force.

The planes were ferried here, via Tampico, by Mexican aviators under orders of Capt. Pablo Avelar Rubio. The aviators were greeted at Balbuena Airport by President Avila Camacho. He was accompanied by the Secretary of War, Gen. Pablo E. Macias Valenzuela, and by Gen. Salvador S. Sanchez, Chief of Staff and Gen. Roberto Fierro, in charge of military aviation.

The planes apparently have been in use before, probably by the United States Navy, but are in excellent condition with complete modern equipment. The Vought is a scout observation plane widely used by the United States for coastal and inshore patrol and will be an excellent patrol type for Mexico.

It is reported the planes were secured by Mexico in exchange for the motors of 21 Bellancas the Government has had for some time. The Bellancas were purchased in the United States by Indalecio Prieto, representing the Spanish Republican Government, for the Loyalists, but the Spanish Civil War ended before they were delivered and they were given to the Mexican Government.

Meanwhile, President Avila Camacho is reported to have ordered 50 planes similar to a primary trainer which was completed recently and named the Teziutlan. Built by Talleres Generales de Aviacion, it was the first plane turned out by a Mexican factory and has been regarded as symbolical of the birth of Mexican aviation strength.

The 50 planes will be used for students of the Military Aviation school of Monterrey. Motors will be acquired from the United States, but it is said the Talleres hope eventually to have necessary equipment for construction of motors.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances.—M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld idem.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

M-G-M

Donna Reed and Bobby Blake in 'Mokey'

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y, C.

Recent Releases

BULLET SCARS—Melodrama about a doctor who is captured by gangsters. Familiar formula and the usual gun battle.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce in which three Sing Sing alumni buy a luggage shop in order to tunnel into bank vaults next door. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Told with restraint and sincerity, this is the story of a young wife who begins to understand her lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Story about a girl who marries a man without telling him that she helped mulct him of $15,000. Tedious narrative with a dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Steady activity appears not to be dulling the wares of Abbott and Costello. Here they are again, with a baggage car full of gags, smoking out Fifth Columnists to make Old Mexico safe once more for romance and "The Ranger's Song."—M, Y, C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R, A, F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M,Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strip makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y, C.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed, and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

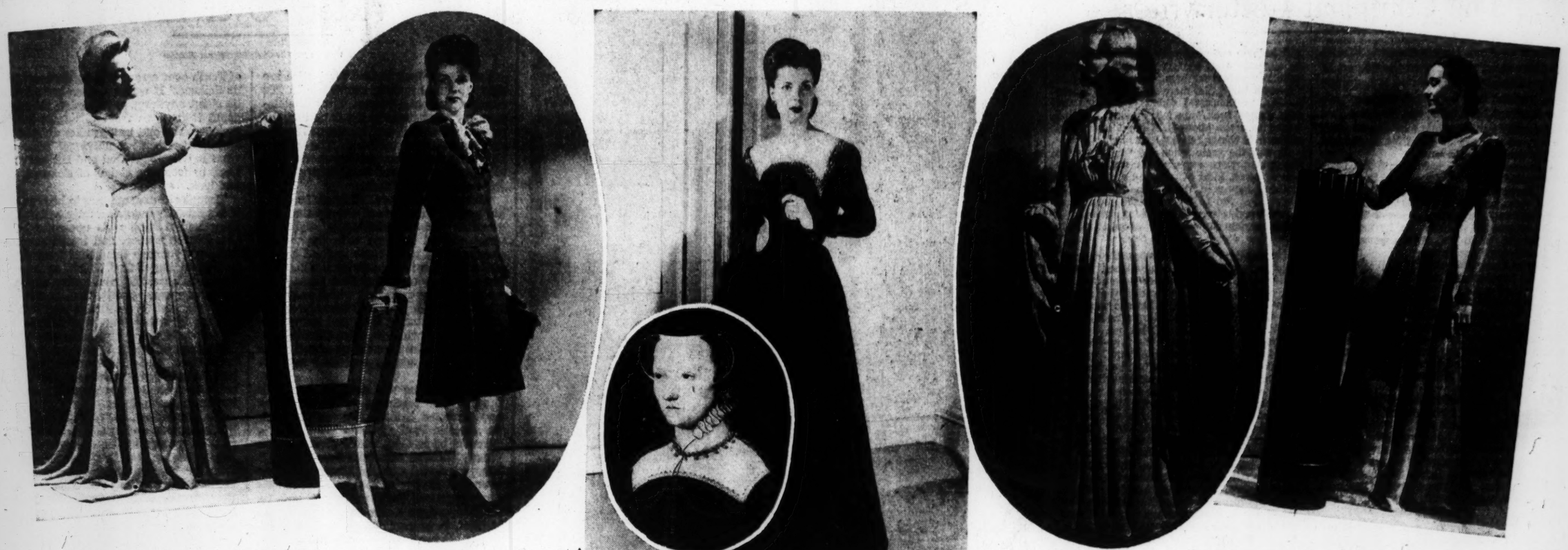
YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Today's Woman



Benedict Frenkel; Michael Caputo

Gowns shown at the Metropolitan Museum in New York in the exhibition, "Renaissance in Fashion, 1942" are, left to right: (1) Germaine Monteil captures the mood of the Renaissance with this gown of rose lamé shot with silver. Its low neckline is edged with blue and silver metal embroidery. The bonnet is of silver mesh. (2) Sophie Gimbel of Saks Fifth Avenue designed this slim, tailored suit of brilliant green wool. The brief jacket has a side fastening; no metal trimmings are used. (3) This gown, by the same designer, takes its inspiration from the portrait of Madeline de Savoie, shown in the inset. It is of blue velvet with a flesh-colored net yoke and reversed round neckline outlined with flesh paillettes. The full skirt has a side pocket dramatized by a cluster of flowers. (4) Valentina's beige celanese jersey dress with cape of gold wool, inspired by Giorgione's Portrait of a Man. (5) Sunlit yellow velvet is the basis of this dinner dress inspired by an Italian bishop's coat. Designed by Jessie Franklin Turner, it has a front panel and set-in sleeves of gold and green brocade. Renaissance buttons of green and gold and a massive jeweled bracelet add appropriate finishing touches.

Old Masters of Renaissance Era Lend Inspiration for 1942 Fashions

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Contemporary clothes, created by America's leading fashion designers, are today ensconced in scintillating loveliness in the stately stone entrance hall of The Metropolitan Museum where one expects to come upon only vast columned spaces, or possibly a couple of select Egyptian mummies. It is "Renaissance in Fashion, 1942."

Well is this exhibition named. Not only is it renaissance in fashion, but it means renaissance in imagination, in opportunities for creative design, in charm, sparkle, beauty. It indicates the spirit abroad in the world today when we fight to maintain the freedoms which feebly struggled to light after the Dark Ages, somewhere about 1450, and which we recall as the Renaissance. This period in art was selected as the basis of this exhibition, because it was essentially an age of individualism. So is 1942.

There are 28 costumes. With the museum's source material as a background, each of the designers has found something he has made wholly his own—and translated into terms of today. In one instance the luxury of the period is fully drawn upon. Again it seems expressed in mere essence.

Valentina's Adaptation

Valentina turned to The Portrait of a Man, by Giorgione, for something of her inspiration. This Italian master of the Renaissance portrays his subject in the simple round-necked costume of the period. Snappers and zippers being still undreamed-of, small bows of fabric held the fulness in place with the aid of a sturdy belt. Valentina adapted the idea to a sheer gown of beige celanese jersey whose graceful folds fall from the same type of round neck. Bows not only hold the fabric of the bodice, but constrain the fullness of the sleeves as well. A cape of golden wool, lined with a magnificent brocade that would have dazzled the Medici themselves, complete the costume.

Sophie Gimbel found a basis for one of her designs in a portrait of a lady of the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, one of history's most romantic characters. This model is a sapphire velvet evening gown with a deep pointed yoke of flesh chiffon outlined in sequins, its billowy skirt accented by a pocket set-off with velvet flowers, giving it a stately dignity. In contrast to this luxurious gown, this designer found satisfaction in including also a striped brocade dinner dress in jewel colors of sea-green and rose. This has a brief cuffed jacket, with narrow side-slit skirt, that comes gallantly within the strictest 1942 restrictions of the WPB.

Searching the past for her inspiration was no task to Jessie Franklin Turner, whose document clothes have been the joy of their wearers for ever so many years. This designer's taste in clothes has always reflected an understanding of the ageless quality of form and line, inseparable from beauty in any and every period. A Persian miniature, a scrap of rare Coptic embroidery, and she is off on a flight all her own. Here she uses bronze-green velvet sleeves and jeweled buttons to set off a gown of brocaded gold lamé, inspired by a Georgian coat model flaunting a saucy gothic wing-drape in the back.

Gowns to Be Remembered

Épinaud voile, embroidered in gold and silver combined with green Salome velvet accents, makes a gown to be remembered, as does her geranium-red pleated Tuscany dinner dress touched off with Coptic embroidery of geranium and Chinese yellow on the bodice. These are Jessie Franklin Turner's colors, as definitely as though they fluttered from her knight's pennant. And her use of them is masterly.

In his contribution to the exhibition, Omar Kiam captures something of the airiness of Botticelli's Primavera in a diaphanous wool evening gown cut with a gracious round neck, its full floating skirt scattered over with fluttery blue flowers in Renaissance abandon.

Titian, among his many portraits, painted one that struck a responsive chord in Germaine Monteil, who used it as inspiration for a dinner dress with a scarlet jacket having doublet sleeves, exquisitely embroidered in an all-over Florentine pattern of gold thread and sequins, and worn with a black crepe skirt with a graceful, modern, front drape.

A formidable ruff of the Renaissance finds a faint echo in the ruche which finishes the neck of a blue faille suit which comes from Nettie Rosenstein's versatile imagination. Wilson Folmar of Jay Thorpe, Mark Mooring and Leslie Morris of Bergdorf Goodman, and Henri Bendel also contribute their handiwork to this outstanding collection.

"Planned over 12 months ago, 'Renaissance in Fashion, 1942,' was primarily conceived to illustrate the way in which the priceless documents of yesterday could be used as a basis for the artistic and technical requirements of today," says William Church Osborne, President of the Museum. It concretely demonstrates the boundless possibilities inherent in a working arrangement between the fashion industry and museums. For besides the display of contemporary fashions, the exhibition includes a collection of modern fabrics, all specially created materials designed from the Renaissance theme. These are displayed by the Glendale Linen Company, Hafner Associates, Catoir Silk, A. M. Tenny Associates, S. Strook & Co., and the American Bemberg Corporation.

Flurry of Preparation

In the midst of the preparations for the exhibition, the sedate old Metropolitan appeared to be having hysterics. Where would this strange door opened to the fashion industry be leading? Behind innumerable screens debonair Tom Lee, famed for his skillful way with plaster mannikins, appeared to be enjoying himself, sorting out legs and arms and torsos. Photographers, trailing yards of electric wire, their pockets jingling with bulbs, tangled themselves up hopelessly with hectic messengers from the famous dress houses as they unpacked the precious costumes. Flighty little hats, Florentine-like gloves, and gold and silver slippers dangled precariously from hastily improvised resting places. Seventh Avenue pipe racks—yes, Sir, in the Metropolitan Museum — wheeled hither and yon for convenience, were hung with the lavish creations that had already been unsheathed from their layers of tissue paper.

On the platform, ready to be photographed under withering spotlights, was posed a haughty mannikin, wearing Fira Benenson's stunning natural shantung dinner suit, designed for this occasion. At the moment, Tom Lee was coaxing the mannikin's unyielding hands into a pair of black mesh gloves, critically, the while, studying her eyebrows. Apparently displeased, he dived into a mass of paraphernalia and lighting upon a frail brush, and some paint proceeded to give the lady a new expression with a scowl on his handsome face. He added a touch more of lipstick, brushed a fleck of rouge on the cold cheek, and dusted a skillful layer of powder over the features. So, when you sally round the sumptuous gold pedestals where this exhibition is displayed, spare a glance for the artistry of the gay little figures that wear them. They come from an artist's hand, too.

Brighten Up Your Suit With a Jaunty Scarf

If, in line with the majority, your daytime clothes conform to casual tailoring, a jaunty scarf will give them sparkling individuality. Scarfs this year cover a marvelous range of patterns and types, from the Ascot of plain sheer or simple monotone rayon print to the extravagant square whose motifs may feature anything from a batik jungle print to inscriptions of waggish advice.

You will enjoy keying your scarf to your ensemble. Try, for example, adding a vivacious floral-printed square whose colors include almost the entire spectrum, to step up your tan gabardine slack suit, while your dressmaker coat of navy will look best with one of the innumerable bordered prints on a length of silk chiffon. This type gains more popular support daily, and is seen in hundreds of dainty designs, most of them florals either conventionalized or naturalistic, done in muted pastel tones on very pale grounds of lavender, blue, or pink.

Of chiffon, too, are numerous Roman-striped scarfs, which are smart not only for wearing in the regulation manner, but with a second scarf of the same inspiriting fabric wound round the head, turban-fashion.

Don't Feel You Can't Afford to Give Your Daughter a Wedding, Says This Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Don't I get a kiss?" said my new son-in-law-to-be, looking both pleased and bashful.

"Well, I should say so," said I, suiting the action to the words.

So Marjorie was engaged. Bless the child.

"And when do you two plan to get married?" I inquired.

"Well, I have to get my dental bill paid for, and Jimmie has to get his car paid for," said Marjorie, "which will be about two months more."

"Would you like to be married in a church or at home?"

"At home, I think. We have such a nice old house, with lots of room."

The months jumped along. Suddenly the date for the wedding loomed less than two months away. I hadn't the least idea how to go about the wedding. Someone else had arranged mine, and it was so far in the past I didn't recall all the details of planning. This was the first time I had had any intimate contact with the practical aspects of such a great day in a young girl's life.

A business acquaintance made the remark that his daughter's wedding had cost him a thousand dollars. I was dumfounded. He was a person of average income. "Yes," he added, "the flowers alone cost $150, the photographs a similar amount, and that was just the start. I guess I will be working for the next two years to pay the bills." What a pity, I thought, that such a happy event should cause such a financial burden.

$100 to Spend

Our budget at that time would permit the expenditure of about a hundred dollars for the wedding. What were the important things, and how to achieve quality without sacrificing peace of mind, were the questions we faced.

The first thing was the wedding dress. Marjorie is a young lady of gentle appearance but decided ideas. So she was requested to shop around and see if she found anything ready-made that she liked. A limit of $50.00 was put on price.

One afternoon I met her down town. When I entered the dress department, there she stood, wearing Her Dress. "This is the one I want, Mother."

It looked lovely. A white mousseline de soie, fitted in the bodice, very full of skirt, with puffed sleeves and self trim of little bows, it needed only a short, full veil with a pearl coronet to make her an angelic vision.

She had found the dress in the popular-price department, nothing among the more expensive dresses having pleased her or become her so well as this one. The dress cost $8.00; the veil, $12.95.

As for the wedding invitations, we found a printer in town who was the local agent for an excellent process printing firm. From it we ordered 50 invitations, costing about $6.00. An engraver friend told me they were an excellent job of designing. The invitations were about equally divided between the friends and relatives of the young man and those of the girl.

Consult a Caterer

From a caterer we rented 50 chairs, 50 cups, a punch bowl and ladle, at a cost of $8 delivered and called for. The caterer told me about some very attractive white and silver paper napkins, available at a large stationery store. These were lovely with my filet tablecloth, which I used for the buffet refreshments.

A friendly florist near my home made a very good suggestion, which was new to me, although it may not be to you. He said, "Why not make up the bride's bouquet of bouvardia and gardenias in about 30 little tiny groups, each wired separately? After the ceremony, the bride can remove the three gardenias in the center to wear on her going-away costume, and distribute the 30 little corsages as individual favors." This was done, at no additional cost, and was a happy innovation.

The flowers for the house were six dozen white gladioli, a large bunch of huckleberry (which stays green for days without being in water), white stock, and white chiffon daisies. On each of the three mantels, we spread out a long low arrangement of the green branches, with a white bowl of the daisies or the white stock in the center. The living room and large hall had floor vases of the tall "glads" and greenery in the fireplaces.

The dining room was decorated with white bowls of the fragrant stock, on the table, the mantel, and the radio. White candles in white holders stood on the dining table, which was set against the back wall, so that the double doors could be thrown open to the living room. Four perfect white "glads" were laid flat on the table, around the bowl of stock. After the ceremony, the stock was removed and the wedding cake brought in and cut.

Believe it or not, the lovely bride's bouquet, plus two corsages for the mothers, six single gardenias for the girl ushers, and six carnations for the men relatives, and the house flowers all cost less than $15.00! Of course this was in California in summertime, but even so, it showed the possibility of having lovely decorations at comparatively small cost. The florist offered us all the vases we would use. We arranged the flowers ourselves.

The very pretty wedding cake came from a Swedish bakery, and cost about $5.00. (We furnished the 17 favors wrapped in wax papers, to put in the dough.) Grape juice and orange juice, mixed, made a nice punch, and salted nuts and colored cream wafers, with the cake, made just enough for a between-meal buffet of light refreshments. (The ceremony was at 3 o'clock.)

Phonograph Is Satisfactory

We had hoped to have an old friend, a professional musician, play the wedding march. When we learned she was to be away, we decided to use a phonograph record that had both the wedding marches, one on each side, played on an organ by a world-famous organist. We rehearsed it with the bridal group several times. We placed the radio in the upstairs hall, and the music floated down the stairs with a soft, lovely cadence, and seemed like an actual church organ played in person.

After the wedding, we took many snapshots in the garden of the wedding group and family. They all came out well, and we had the best ones enlarged.

All in all, we feel that our daughter had a lovely wedding, which she can always remember with joy.

Our gift to our daughter was flat silver, the cost of which we included in the "wedding expenses."

When I listed the bills for payment, they were about like this:

Wedding dress	$8.00
Veil	12.95
Flowers for house and attendants (girl ushers)	7.00
Cake, punch, candy	10.00
Rent of chairs and glasses	8.00
Invitations, stamps	7.50
Wedding gift of silver	50.00
Miscellaneous	5.00
	$108.45

So, if you have a girl about to be married, don't feel that you can't afford to give her a lovely wedding.

H. D.

Plastic Signs for Blackouts

There is never any telling where plastics will turn up next. Now it's in the dark, in the form of tiny danger signs and directional guides designed to make going safer in blackouts—also in dimly lighted areas at normal times. These penny-sized discs, molded from "Lucite" methyl methacrylate, a crystal clear plastic, are said to give "maximum reflection of light from minimum candle power."

On the underside of the plastic is a relief pattern of tiny circles that acts as a minute controller and reflector, shooting back light from a shaded bulb or "blackout" flashlight and causing the disc to glow as if illuminated from behind. Fastened to the risers of cellar stairs, to the projecting beams of low ceilings, and to door frames, these discs will eliminate many of the hazards incident to groping in the dark. Each button has a center hole for inserting nails or screws. Tacks are included with sets of four discs.

The little reflectors are available in crystal, amber, red, or green, and are practically unbreakable and very light in weight. They can also be used on bicycles, on the arms of pedestrians, and as markers along dark driveways. Constant exposure to the weather will not harm the plastic.

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COVER THE EARTH

The Home Forum

"The Compleat Letterwriter"

EVERY NOW AND THEN someone is sure to complain about the decay of the fine art of letter-writing. They insist that it has quite gone out; and that, because of the telephone, the telegraph, and now the airwaves that occasionally permit public messages to one's family, no one spends any time or thought on personal correspondence.

I believe they are wrong, and the post-office could easily back me up if it came to that. Surely the millions who send greeting cards, who write for samples, who submit questions to Information Please or the Quiz Kids, or who do their buying by mail cannot account for all of that huge avalanche of hand-addressed envelopes.

Besides, there is Letitia.

To be sure, when Uncle Bob used to call her a throw-back to the Victorian age, and Mrs. Bob would insist: "It's more than that; Letitia is the most civilized person I know," we could never tell quite what she meant. But today it is a little clearer, if one considers that civilization may actually depend on keeping the vital communications open. And, for years, that has been one of Letitia's important functions.

She did it with letters. And I suspect that she had to, not only from an inner necessity that urged her to share the bright idea, the happy thought, the humor and the warmth that was herself; but because, in a family of voluble talkers, she was the least negligible, and someone had to listen. Strangers often wondered that she never seemed to have much to say. Letitia did, but she put it in writing.

* * *

I remember when we all had to write bread-and-butter letters and "Thank you, dear Mrs. Hopkins, for the lovely Christmas handkerchief," Letitia's had a different flavor. She wove charming little tales about the week end in the country and the doll Araminta who came to join her amazing assortment of puppets: the crocheted cap and mittens, the wicker workbox, the books. Each gift became endowed with a life of its own, so engaging that the givers were delighted with themselves for being able to select just the right thing. Yet more than half of it was Letitia. "I thought I didn't care much for Mrs. James' book," she told me once, "until I began to write about it. Then I discovered all sorts of things I didn't know before."

It was the same when we went away to camp and were expected to write weekly letters home. Most of us made a chore of it; nothing happened there that adults would care about. But Letitia made the rather run-down island settlement so quaint and colorful that everyone she wrote to wanted to visit it.

* * *

By the time she was twelve, she was not only keeping in touch with distant friends, but writing letters for other people who for one reason or another needed the service. Once I happened to see what she was doing for Molly, our almost illiterate maid-of-all-work. It rather disappointed me at first, beginning as it did with the time-honored: "I take my pen in hand to tell you I am well and hope you are the same," and ending with the conventional, "Having nothing further to say I will now close." But then I saw that the letter was extraordinarily Molly herself, touched up and made far more vivid than any of her own words could have done. No wonder the family in Ireland yearned for her missives. Life in this fabulous land had not spoiled her, it was plain. They could see she was still intensely interested in all their small doings, for she kept asking wistfully after the pigs and donkeys by name as well as all the childher. Her heart was still with them, and no mistake. And what she said of the people about her, her own room, her kitchen, her new friends, could bring everything before their eyes so plain that what happened to her seemed to happen to them, too. Ah, Molly wrote grand letters in those days!

I have a strong suspicion also that various communications on pink notepaper, inscribed under the direction of our Armenian cobbler, won him his wife. Letitia must have gone all out in those letters, for Joe was a gentle soul who deserved the best. Anyway, the first baby was named after her.

* * *

This, of course, was only the beginning of a career that gathered impetus and scope as it went along. And results. Once she wrote a letter to a large corporation, commending the helpful and quite gratuitous action of one of its employees, and the girl received a long-hoped-for promotion. But Letitia was no Pollyanna. When her indignation was aroused on some question of public or even private interest, she acted in the most effective way known to her.

"It is really astonishing," she would say, "what attention you can get if you write to the president of the company or someone in authority. Fussing or grumbling is silly. They want facts. And a letter is part of the record. They have to do something about it."

By this time, the public prints knew Letitia rather well, not as "Pro Bono Publico" or "Constant Reader," or even "Anon," but in her own character and subject to her own responsibility. Out of her busy days, she took time to enter and sometimes to provoke those lively controversies that do so much toward clarifying public opinion. Once I thought that she and those others were merely showing off. I was wrong. Editors began to welcome her screeds, some grave, some diverting, some challenging, on such a wide variety of subjects that someone, perhaps from a far corner of the state, was sure to respond. Not a few took her to task or disputed a point of view or a conclusion; but this, according to Letitia, was what made such an exchange more satisfying than letters between personal friends, who might hesitate to speak their minds. "And you get a sense of the whole," she told me once. "Even the obstinate and bigoted and mistaken belong in the picture. They disturb, and keep us from being smug."

"The real point is," I said, "you care about them, too. You've enlarged your circle of friends until it includes everyone who is interested in the human adventure. And what you write is directed to them."

* * *

I have often felt, when reading the letters great men have written their friends and families, that these, too, might have been directed to a larger company of readers. Eventually, time and the very character of what they communicated has done just that. The small struggling Corinthian church could not keep from sharing Paul's epistle. Lincoln's letter to a soldier's mother belongs to the ages. And so do many others, because the spirit that quickened them warms and encircles and draws together vast numbers of people who might otherwise remain strangers to each other.

And there is a great deal more to this than: "I take my pen in hand to let you know I am well and hope you are the same."

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Huckleberries and Honey

The berry-pickers knew where the bushes
were purple-blue with fruit. Often
we saw them, women and children, with
leveled pails
leaving the foot-hills as we were on our way
to Little Otter lake at sundown.
I remember that first summer in the moun-
tains:
it was a lingering boy from the sand-flats
who shyly showed me the hollow in the pine,
where the wild bee hoarded honey.
Pine-needles and damp earth washed in heaps
away from the roots of that tree.
From a near-by stump we reached the first
branch;
our bare feet crackled the dry twigs
as we climbed nearer the coveted prize.
My voice halted, my eyes shut; I tasted
new honey from fingers stained with huckle-
berries.

HELEN JONES

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BOLIVIAN WOOD-CARVING: *By Marina Nuñez del Prado*

MARINA NUÑEZ DEL PRADO is a sculptress and a teacher of sculpture in La Paz, Bolivia. She has exhibited in many Latin-American countries and is to have an exhibition shortly at the Grand Central Galleries in New York City.

Executed in wood and terra cotta, her sculptures portray the life of the Aymara Indians and the Cholas of the Bolivian Highlands. Marina Nuñez has employed stylization in an attempt to put all the salient details into good forceful, telling pattern. Her subjects are eminently suited to the sculptural medium.

It has been a universal tendency among contemporary artists of Latin America to record native types, native customs, and dances. Their portrayals have documentary as well as artistic value. Artists are helping to record folkways which are remote from the patterns of modern life. The Latin-Americans were stimulated into research and exploration of their old traditions still extant when they went to Paris to study urbane art. There they found the artists of the advance guard relishing the very aboriginal expression and manifestations which they had left behind.

Marina Nuñez is now in the United States where she is studying on a Latin-American Fellowship awarded by the American Association of University Women.

D. A.

A Poet's Poem

SINCE THE RENAISSANCE, the sonnet has been a favorite form with many poets writing in English. One critic—he probably goes too far—has asserted that all modern poets of distinction have written good sonnets.

The sonnet is a poet's poem, and appreciation is likely to be a cultivated taste. . . .

Since the sonnet thought must be expressed in fourteen lines, since only serious thought is, regularly, suitable subject matter, since that thought must be shaped to the requirements of the form divisions, a poet working with sonnets is at once faced with rigorous problems of condensation and organization, which ought to be a stimulus to his creative skills. More than this, he must strike and maintain one tone throughout: fourteen lines do not allow for much change in mood, nor shift in point of view. Nothing must be out of harmony. The sonnet is one of the most intensely concentrated, one of the most difficult poetic forms. Innumerable sonnets are written, but most of them are bad. Anyone can write one which is mechanically correct; only genius and art can produce the fusion of thought and form which turns correctness into poetry. —From "The Art of Reading Poetry," by EARL DANIELS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Lisbon Looked Out, Not In

BY THE SPRING of 1477 Columbus was back in Lisbon. . . .

This lucky landing in Portugal was the turning point in Christopher's career, for chance had washed him ashore in the world-center of oceanic voyaging and discovery. He was among people who could teach him everything he was eager to learn: Portuguese and Castilian, the languages of far-ranging seamen; Latin to read the geographical works of the past; mathematics and astronomy for celestial navigation; shipbuilding and rigging; and above all, discovery.

Portugal, the ancient Lusitania, was then the liveliest and most go-ahead country in Europe. She alone had been enlarging the bounds of the known world during this tag end of the Middle Ages. Portugal not only discovered and peopled the Azores, where no human beings had ever lived before; for almost half a century she had been sending vessels further and further south along the West African coast. *Os rudos marinheiros*, the rough mariners of Camoëns, had proved that tropic seas were navigable and lands on the equator habitable. They had dispelled the myth of *mare tenebrosum*, the "green sea of gloom" of the Arabs. They were learning to find their way by the stars, and had acquired such confidence in ocean navigation that every few years a fresh attempt was made to discover new lands beyond the Azores. . . .

Lisbon, the *nobre Lisboa* of Camoëns, still the most beautiful of the world's greater seaports, was then the most stimulating place in all Europe for an ambitious young seaman like Columbus. Lisbon looked out and not in, forward to world dominion instead of backward to the glories of past centuries. From her quays there was no long and tedious sail to open water. Drop down the Tagus with the ebb tide, cross the bar with an east wind, and the whole western quadrant of 180 degrees lies open. Columbus and many others had sailed thence north, to Iceland and beyond. The Portuguese were sailing southward, along Africa. Why not try sailing west, to Japan, China, and India?

What would prevent it? No flat-earth theory certainly; for of all the vulgar errors connected with Columbus, the most persistent and the most absurd is that he had to convince people "the world was round." Every educated man in his day believed the world to be a sphere, every European university so taught geography, and seamen, though they might doubt the practical possibility of sailing "down under" or holding on when you got there, knew perfectly well from seeing ships "hull-down" and "raising" mountains as they approached, that the surface of the globe was curved.—From "Admiral of the Ocean Sea: a Life of Christopher Columbus," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Victory Over Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE WHO look to God for justice are strengthened by their confidence in His omnipresence and power. Thus discouragement gives place to the hope that the aggression of evil can be stopped and a righteous peace established. The spiritually enlightened thought knows that God alone has power, and that victory is always on the side of right.

Whatever one is called upon to do as his proper part toward overcoming aggression and establishing a righteous peace, should be done with the understanding that man, made in the likeness of God, reflects infinite divine intelligence. Each one can know that God alone gives us the victory over that which is unlike Him. We can rejoice in the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, and know that the same law which enabled Christ Jesus to overthrow the false claims of evil in his time operates now to overthrow aggression.

In overcoming sin, sickness, and lack through the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science, we can say with the Apostle Paul (I Corinthians 15:57), "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." How wonderful was the Master's victory over evil! He healed the sick and the sinning, overcame death for others, and, finally, overcame death and the grave for himself. In proportion to our understanding of his healing work, we can demonstrate the divine power as he bade his followers do, and thus gain the victory over belief in sin, sickness, and death.

Speaking of his victory over the grave, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 45 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

Through the study of Christian Science we learn how Christ Jesus overcame sin, sickness, and discord of all kinds. The Master understood God as the perfect divine Principle, the one cause, and therefore knew that, since sin, sickness, and lack had no cause, they were unreal. He said to those who "believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:31, 32). Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 111), "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." If we have been believing a lie about anything, ascertaining the truth about it frees us from this false belief. Sickness, sin, and lack are lies about God and His harmonious universe. Learning what is true about God and His universe frees us from the claims of sickness, sin, and lack.

Though sickness appears to be physical, it is primarily mental, a false belief. This false mental state rests upon the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material. Remove this belief through the understanding of God, Spirit, as the only Life, substance, and intelligence, and sickness disappears. Spirit, God, is the only Life, and man is the image and likeness of God. This true concept of Life as God lifts thought above the belief that life is dependent on matter. As one sees the truth clearly he attains greater spiritual heights, and he is able to overcome his belief in sickness, consequently removing it from his experience.

Sin likewise arises from the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material. In proportion as one realizes that life, substance, and intelligence are spiritual, he loses his love of sin and rises above fear of it. The real man is sinless, the reflection of Soul, God. The true understanding of man as spiritual gives one victory over sin.

Lack and limitation are products of the belief that good is material. In proportion as one realizes that good is spiritual, therefore ever present, ever available, inexhaustible, unlimited, he overcomes his belief in limitation, and lack disappears from his experience. The true concept of good as unlimited gives one the victory over lack and limitation.

Even a glimpse of the truth contained in "the scientific statement of being" given by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 468) has healed sickness and sin and overcome lack and limitation. She says: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

When we see that all error is engendered by the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material, we can understand how even a glimpse of the truth set forth in "the scientific statement of being" heals sickness, sin, and lack. We can see also that as we continue to utilize these truths we shall gain a lasting victory over error in our thinking and experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]

Vitória sôbre o êrro

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OS QUE se volvem a Deus em busca de justiça são fortalecidos pela confiança em Sua onipresença e poder. Com isto, o desânimo cede lugar à esperança de que se pode pôr um paradeiro à agressão do mal e estabelecer uma paz justa. O pensamento iluminado espiritualmente sabe que apenas Deus tem poder, e que a vitória está sempre do lado do direito.

O que quer que sejamos chamados a fazer como a parte que nos toca em subjugar a agressão e estabelecer uma paz justa, deveria ser feito com a compreensão de que o homem, feito à imagem e semelhança de Deus, reflete a infinita inteligência divina. Cada qual deve saber que só Deus nos dá a vitória sôbre aquilo que Lhe não é semelhante. Podemos regozijar-nos com a onipresença e onipotência de Deus, e saber que a mesma lei que deu a Cristo Jesus, no seu tempo, a capacidade de derrubar as falsas pretensões do mal, está operando agora afim de destruir a agressão.

Ao destruir o pecado, a doença e a penúria com os ensinamentos de Cristo Jesús e da Ciência Cristã, podemos dizer com o Apóstolo Paulo (I Coríntios 15:57), "Graças a Deus que nos dá a vitória por nosso Senhor Jesús Cristo." Como era maravilhosa a vitória do Mestre sôbre o mal! Êle curava os doentes e os pecadores, vencia a morte para outros, e finalmente venceu a morte e o túmulo para si mesmo. Na proporção em que compreendermos as suas obras de cura, podemos demonstrar o poder divino, segundo a ordem que foi dada aos que o seguiam, e com isto obteremos a vitória sôbre a crença no pecado, na doença, e na morte.

Ao falar da vitoria dêle sôbre o túmulo, Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve na página 45 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "Glória a Deus, e paz aos corações que lutam! Cristo removeu a pedra que obstruia o portal da fé e da esperança humana, e pela revelação e demonstração da vida em Deus, elevou essa fé e esperança até à possibilidade de união com a idéia espiritual do homem e de seu Princípio divino, o Amor."

Pelo estudo da Ciência Cristã aprendemos de como Cristo Jesús venceu o pecado, a doença e discórdias de todo o gênero. O Mestre compreendia a Deus como sendo o perfeito Princípio divino, a causa única, e por isso êle sabia que, desde que o pecado, a doença, e a penúria não têm causa, são irreais. Êle disse aos "que criam nele: Se vós permanecerdes na minha palavra, verdadeiramente sereis meus discípulos; e conhecereis a verdade, e a verdade vos libertará" (S. João 8:31, 32). Mrs. Eddy escreve (*Science and Health*, pg. 111): "O Princípio da metafísica divina é Deus; a prática da metafísica divina é a utilização do poder da Verdade sôbre o êrro; suas regras demonstram sua Ciência." Se estivermos acreditando em uma mentira acêrca de qualquer coisa, ficaremos livres dessa falsa crença ao nos certificarmos da verdade que lhe diz respeito. A doença, o pecado, e a penúria são mentiras sôbre Deus e Seu universo harmonioso. Ao aprender o que é verdade sôbre Deus e Seu universo ficamos libertos das pretensões da doença, do pecado, e da penúria.

Embora a doença pareça ser física, ela é primariamente mental, uma falsa crença. Este falso estado mental apóia-se na crença de que a vida, a substância, e a inteligência são materiais. Afastai essa crença pela compreensão de que Deus, Espírito, é a única Vida, substância, e inteligência,—e a doença desaparece. O Espírito, Deus, é a única Vida, e o homem é a imagem e semelhança de Deus. Este verdadeiro conceito de que a Vida é Deus, eleva o pensamento acima da crença de que a vida depende da matéria. Ao vermos claramente a verdade, atingimos uma elevação espiritual mais alta, e somos capazes de subjugar nossa crença na doença, e consequentemente eliminamo-la da nossa experiência.

O pecado surge igualmente da crença de que a vida, a substância, e a inteligência são materiais. À medida que nos compenetramos de que a vida, a substância, e a inteligência são espirituais perderemos o amor ao pecado e nos elevaremos acima de lhe termos mêdo. O verdadeiro homem é livre de pecado, e o reflexo da Alma, Deus. A verdadeira compreensão de que o homem é espiritual, dá-nos a vitória sôbre o pecado.

As privações e as restrições são produtos da crença de que o bem é material. Prevaleceremos sôbre a crença em restrições, e as privações desaparecerão de nossa experiência na proporção que realizarmos que o bem é espiritual, portanto sempre presente, sempre utilizável, inexhaurível, ilimitado. O verdadeiro conceito de que o bem é ilimitado dá-nos a vitória sôbre as privações e as restrições.

Um vislumbre apenas da verdade contida na "exposição científica do ser" dada por Mrs. Eddy em *Science and Health* (pg. 468) tem curado doenças e pecados e dominado privações e restrições. Diz ela: "Não há vida, verdade, inteligência, nem substancia na matéria. Tudo é Mente infinita e sua infinita manifestação, porque Deus é Tudo-em-tudo. O Espírito é a Verdade imortal; a matéria é o erro mortal. O Espírito é o real e o eterno; a matéria é o irreal e o temporal. O Espírito é Deus, e o homem é a Sua imagem e semelhança. Por isso o homem não é material; êle é espiritual."

Quando percebemos que todo o êrro é engendrado pela crença de que a vida, a substância, e a inteligência são materiais, chegamos a compreender de como um mero vislumbre da verdade apresentada na "exposição científica do ser" cura a doença, o pecado, e a privação. Vêremos também, que utilizando continuamente estas verdades, obteremos vitória duradoura sôbre o êrro no nosso pensar e na nossa experiência.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Diana Lou

You're summer winds and pink puffed sleeves
And muffins on a yellow plate;
You're apple blooms in orchard grass
And plump peonies by a gate.
You're teapots filled with lemonade
And clover in a squeaky cart;
You're sparkles in a meadow brook
And sun-warm bubbles in my heart.

BARBARA WILSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Price Enforcement Depends on Women ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Since women spend most of the nation's consumer income, Leon Henderson's new overall price ceilings can't be enforced unless women get wholeheartedly behind them.

In Canada, whence came most of Mr. Henderson's ideas for the new price ceilings, housewives are playing a gallant part in the war against the rising cost of living. Canadian women are taking seriously their responsibility in helping to keep their country on an even economic keel during wartime.

The Canadian housewife carries in her purse when she goes to market a little blue book issued by the Government. In it she is expected to keep track of everything she purchases. In one column she lists the toothpaste, the lamb chops, the loaf of bread, with the name of the shop where she buys each. In another column she enters a description of the type and quality of article. Beside it she writes down the price paid in the period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 11. If she doesn't know that figure she writes down the present price.

Consults Little Blue Book

The next time she goes to the store she takes out her little blue book and compares the price she has to pay with what she paid last time. If she finds the shopkeeper has raised his price, she politely calls the matter to his attention.

Usually a gentle reminder that his customers are standing guard is all the storekeeper needs to lower the price to its former level. If he is recalcitrant and appears to be deliberately evading the price-ceiling law, she reports the fact in writing to the Government.

Canadian officials say their women are doing an excellent job as price-enforcement officers. That word has been brought to Washington by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, who was sitting beside Mr. Henderson as he announced his price-ceiling plan Tuesday, and Byrne Hope Sanders, head of the Board's Consumer Branch, who also has been here conferring with OPA officials.

Mr. Henderson was asked whether he planned to use the American housewife as an enforcement agent. He explained the method by which she will be able to register complaints of overcharging to her storekeeper and to the Government, but he indicated no plans at present for widespread education of the housewife on prices, such as Canada has undertaken.

As soon as the Canadian price ceiling went into effect, delegates from all the big national women's organizations were called together by Mr. Gordon. They immediately offered their services in using the little blue books to check on prices. This conference led to mass meetings in every city at which the meaning of the price-control law was explained to women and their support enlisted.

Price Policemen Avoided

Mr. Henderson appears to be shying away from the idea of women price policemen. "We want no army of people searching for violators," he said. He went on to explain that relations between the American housewife and her grocer always had been most cordial and he saw no reason to stir up a fight now. Canadian experience has shown that enforcement by housewives doesn't necessarily have to be of a bellicose nature.

From the outset it appears that the OPA may have its difficulties in insuring compliance with its far-reaching orders. True, Mr. Henderson's regulations require that the maximum prices of 100 items in the average family's cost of living must be displayed to public view by any retailer selling them after May 18. After July 1 the retailer must have a prepared statement of the highest prices for all commodities or services which he delivered or supplied during March, to be available to anyone for examination by request.

If a housewife believes she is being overcharged, she can ask the storekeeper to explain the price to her. If she still believes she is being required to pay more than his legal maximum, she can communicate the facts to the OPA's nearest war price and rationing board. A storekeeper violating any provision of the price-control regulations is subject to criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

Women who have been clamoring for a war job will find a big one awaiting them in the price-ceiling enforcement field, but their effort to be successful will need more organization and leadership than Mr. Henderson has yet indicated is contemplated.

The Country Speaks: Kansas City

Municipal Metamorphosis ..... *By R. W. C.*

It may be a little odd that what only a few years ago was known as the nation's worst-governed city is fast becoming one of its best governed. But I guess that's the way with America, with democracy. It—America, democracy—is acutely sensitive to those stimuli that arise from the people themselves. Susceptibility to change is the very essence of this system.

Anyway, Kansas City, Mo., has changed. It has reacted to the stimulus of public demand. Where once it was seized upon by teachers of government as a horrible example of the way in which a city should not be run, it is now singled out as an illustration of what stanch resistance to the subtle demand of spoils politics can do.

But probably these facts are pretty well known. What is important about Kansas City today is that good government there has survived the supreme test.

Most reform movements succeed, not always because of the force of the reform element itself, but because of compromise and coalitions, and because circumstances seem to justify taking advantage of schisms in the opposition camp. No "machine" is without its internal feuds. This was particularly true in Kansas City, where the old Pendergast machine was continually smoking from the fires of these internal squabbles.

The Bandwagon Boys

When the reform movement here rose up with such force as to give some promise of success, it was perhaps inevitable that some disgruntled leaders in the Pendergast camp should look with envy on seats in the reform bandwagon. Anyway they jumped.

One former Pendergast faction joined up with the Republican and Democratic leaders who had fused for the purposes of the local cleanup. Whether or not the cleanup could have been effective without the help of this group is perhaps a question, but it was undoubtedly an important factor.

But then came the accounting after the election which put the coalition forces in charge at city hall. The bandwagon jumpers thought the reform fervor might subside and that once in office they could share in the spoils. After all, isn't that what politics is for, they thought. Anyway they were determined to fight for their share whether the reform folks were earnest in their reforms or not. But the reform folks proved to be not only earnest, but strong and able. To make a long story short, they would not compromise.

Then suddenly they all found themselves preparing for another election, an election which would show whether or not Kansas City had accepted and approved the reform administration, whether the reform administration was well enough entrenched to go back to the voters, whose brooms had been supposedly put away, and ask that the cleanup be continued, whether their political fences were well built.

Then came the signal that it really would be a test. The old Pendergast bandwagon jumpers, in turn now disgruntled with the reform group which had refused to distribute the spoils to their liking, jumped off. But instead of going back whole into the Pendergast camp, they broke out with a third faction.

Profitable Schism

So often where a reform group has won a place because of the support of a disgruntled machine faction, the abandonment of the reform ship by that faction spells defeat for good government. But the abandonment here resulted in three competing groups, and the reform forces won handily in the primary.

But, could they win the election? Wouldn't that third faction now go back to the old machine, and wouldn't the reform forces, left on their own, be swamped?

And that was the supreme test. In the final election the other day the Kansas City coalition cleanup forces went to the polls with nothing but their own record, their own political power. The Pendergast machine was back as a unit more or less as it had been, with some minor exceptions.

The reform group won, not by just a bare margin, but by a thumping majority.

Good government won in Kansas City on its own, without compromise, without help from anyone who thought he might share in the "gravy." Kansas City has proved that politically effective government, government that must be retained in office to be effective, can succeed, can retain itself in office, without compromising with the demands of spoils politics.

To Change the Subject:

Unrolling a New Map of Kipling's East ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

The war communiqués daily now write a chronicle of Far Eastern places that to the non-traveled millions are a map familiar chiefly through the medium of Kipling and Conrad. Of course, almost wherever one turns these days, especially in New York, there is a newly-returned traveler, "expert" or journalist who caught the last clipper out of Manila or the last boat from Singapore, and whose reports are of a world that has unbelievably altered. Say what they may, however, the magic of old verse and story still colors the Orient picture for most.

New legend has yet to be written to match the terrible pace of violence on the earth which has scrapped even the travel agency article. To one who happened to postpone her reading of the Sunday papers until the day following that Sunday of Hemispheric disaster, there was strong irony in that last-of-the-Mohicans of travel writings. It clearly had been neatly put to bed in the Sunday issue well in advance of the battle that put the banner of the Rising Sun over Manila, where the Stars and Stripes had waved since 1898.

Don't imagine, though, that the travel copy man had not seized upon the gray panoply of war even then crowding upon those nearest island outposts to the Panama Canal to fatten up his adjectives. Jaded from fond use of many seasons, it was something to be able to add to a description of a Caribbean rendezvous for the American with time and money to spare that these lands of the Carib, "like seeds carelessly flung in a generous arc . . . flowered into a profusion of color eternally burnished by the tropic sun, are now being forged into a curving cutlass."

"More ships than ever roll past Hatteras headed for coral isles and cobalt seas," he lyricized of the fact that most of the staterooms by then were reserved for grim-eyed men who saw the Caribbean ports in terms of battlements and bastions rather than bougainvillea and hibiscus.

Queen Street in Bermuda, Bay Street in Nassau, the Plaza in San Juan, the Savanna in Trinidad teemed with men in the white of the fleet or the sun faded khaki of the Army and the Marines, he wrote, even as the travel agency shutters were clapping down.

But blow away the motley of war—guns, torpedo tubes, slabs of steel to repair men o' war, Queen Street crowded with bearded tars of the Allied fleets, Army encampments by Horseshoe Bay—the sea still rolled in at Elbow Beach and Spanish Point unmolested save by the atolls, and the breeze blowing past Gibbs Hill Lighthouse said: "Bermuda in all its long history has never been invaded—and never will."

It was a gallant wind-up to a routine job for a next day whose headlines smashed so much that had been "as usual" for Americans and fixed the nation's eyes far to the East from the Caribbean. Manila fell and our troops continued bitter fighting with little prospect of reinforcement across the vast Pacific distances.

For those who know and quote their Kipling, it is difficult to see the Macassar Strait as a place for exploiting transports, thundering wings of bombers, the white wakes of 40-knot destroyers and the bodies of thousands of drowned Japanese. For them, behind the account of American fliers shooting down the Japanese over Rangoon or of the battle for Burma, echoes:

"By the old Moulmein pagoda, lookin' eastward
to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin', and I know she
thinks o' me;
For the wind is in the palm trees, and the
temple bells they say:
'Come you back, you British soldier, come you
back to Mandalay!' "

Oil was not the subject of international concern for the Dutch traders, English adventurers, seacaptains, beachcombers, silent Malays and Arabs who owned the tropic world from Singapore eastward in those days when the trading was for "guttah and rattan." It is a new world in those islands, jungles and shallow seas; in Bangkok, Surabaya and Macassar Strait, whence Tom Lingard sailed his brig Flash for a train of minor piracies—in Macassar itself, where old Hudig had his office warehouse and Alfayer and Willems worked. They are all gone with the '70s and '80s of the last century, and the places where they played out their little tragedies are not of the pouch of now. It is a new map that unfolds, and the cartographers are tomorrow's men.

'The Land'—Movie of Farmer, Soil and Machines

Documentary picture depicts drama of homeless millions, young migrants, victims of erosion, machines—a drama of relation between human beings and the soil they cultivate.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Robert J. Flaherty, who made "Nanook of the North," "Moana," "Tabu," "Man of Aran," and "Elephant Boy," has completed a new picture entitled, "The Land." Mr. Flaherty produced and directed "The Land" for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. Assisted by Mrs. Flaherty and a staff of photographers, he has made a 45-minute film documentary with a commentary written by Russell Lord and a score by Richard Arnell which the National Youth Administration Symphony Orchestra performs under the baton of Robert Hufstader.

"The Land" is a drama in which the relationship between human beings and statistics are synthesized through camera lens and sound track to instruct Americans about the state of their continent and of their fellow citizens, the farm population. "The Land" is more moving than exciting, more sobering than moving. It confronts us graphically with the spector of erosion which has sterilized an estimated one-seventh of our continent. "The Land" is a kind of supplement to Pare Lorentz's "The River" and "The Plow that Broke the Plains."

Drama of Relationships

Mr. Flaherty seems not to have achieved the dynamic quality which vitalized Mr. Lorentz's documentaries, particularly "The River." By the nature of the subject matter, however, the land is more static than the river. "The Land" concentrates specifically upon the relationship of the farmer to the soil, of the soil to the machine, and of the machine to the farmer.

Mr. Flaherty approaches his subject in terms of the history which lies behind and the problems that lie ahead of American farmers, the farmers whose ancestors in many cases settled here 300 years ago and "built their houses to last forever." He reacquaints us with the disaster of erosion. He introduces us to the migrants, landless, homeless people driven from dead land to wander in search of a livelihood. Speaking Mr. Lord's commentary, Mr. Flaherty states that there are more than 1,000,000 homeless people along our highways and that most of them are young people with young children.

"We had another name for these people once," he says, "—we called them pioneers."

Most of the migrants head West, according to Mr. Flaherty. To Indiana, the Texas plains, to Arizona, along the Mexican border, to Iowa, to California they rattle in their jalopies and trailers only to find that the "New World" is no longer a promised land. They find wages of 40 cents a day for a field hand. They find a hundred men for every job. They find the machine.

Mechanical Monster

Here is a voracious mechanical monster that can pluck more cotton in 20 minutes than a human hand can pick in two days. "It doesn't pick quite clean enough yet, it is being perfected. But who can tell, one day it may be picking every boll of cotton in the world. . . ." Here is a bulldog tractor which clears land at the rate of an acre an hour, which dislodges giant stumps as a man would uproot a weed. Here are phalanxes of harvesting machines. The thousands of men who once harvested cereal crops have gradually been disemployed by circumstances bound in one way or another to reckless waste of the land plus the new force of industrialism.

The plight of America's dispossessed farm populations is tragically disclosed in a series of personal close-ups. The sight of an elderly Negro living in a dilapidated southern mansion, muttering, "Where they all gone?"; of a trailer family who had "fire but no food"; of a child whose hands tremble in his sleep because, his mother explained, "He thinks he's picking peas"; of a Cumberland mountain man who said he woke up at night from dreaming that he was back on his great-grandfather's farm that "had everything a farm ought to have." This is not fiction that Mr. Flaherty is setting before us, any more than "The Grapes of Wrath" or "Factories in the Field" were fiction. This is a national fact about our fellow Americans, a national tragedy about a wasted people.

Not Hopeless

"The Land" indicates that it is not a hopeless tragedy, although more attention is paid to the problems than to their solution. This, again, perhaps reflects the existing state of affairs. Mr. Flaherty does show, though without a very adequate explanation, the elevators used in the "ever normal granary" program. But he does not illustrate what the Government has done in resettlement of farm populations. The camera has caught, in passing, some of the visual abstractions on soil produced by the furrows of a new, planned farming. There are scenes of farmers discussing their problems, indicative of a growing co-operative spirit.

Vigorous to Solve

Mr. Flaherty expresses the conviction that the spirit of the people is still vigorous enough to solve, to govern, and to plan so that the machine that is stronger than man will serve all the people without being allowed to destroy some of them. A film of impelling importance today, "The Land" is not to be shown commercially. But 16-mm. and 35-mm. prints are available for distribution throughout the country by the Motion Picture Section of the Department of Agriculture and by the Museum of Modern Art Film Library in New York, where "The Land" recently had a preview showing.

In Their Charge, the Rich Treasure of the Land

"Good people of the old stock, who pioneered this country 300 years ago," is the description of this Pennsylvania farmer and his wife heard in "The Land," new documentary motion picture produced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Even among the best farmers, declares the picture, problems have arisen which farmers as individuals no longer are able to solve alone.

Farm Security Administration by Gothstein

In the Vast Granary That Is the Corn Belt

"Here is the ever-normal granary of the Corn Belt," goes the script of the motion picture, "The Land," describing the picture at the left. "In every township, in every county, bins are filled with corn. A vast reserve which now gives us tremendous strength, for in the disrupted world we face, it is vital as a weapon for our defense." And of the right-hand picture the movie says, "Farm machinery, such as this corn picker, symbolizes the new agricultural era. Farmers and farm laborers still have not recovered from the change. One of the big jobs confronting America is to help find new positions for men who have been displaced by machines."

Design for Saving

"It is a new design that farmers are turning to in order to conserve and improve their soil," go the lines of the documentary motion picture, "The Land," as this field flashes on the screen. "Fields enriched with clover turned under, enriched with lime, with phosphate—enriched for our children and our children's children."

Great Migration

In the western part of the United States, thousands of migrants work like this in the truck gardens, moving from field to field, from county to county, from State to State. "Thousands upon thousands on the move, from field to field," says the picture. "One of the greatest migrations in all the history of this restless country."

Pesky, Doerr Pace Red Sox to American League Leadership in Double Plays

Boston Club's Improved Defense Boosts Flag Stock

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the vastly-improved Red Sox move along the American League highway with more victories than defeats, always within a drag bunt of first place, give a hand to the defense. From the battery, through the middle of the infield and on to center field, no club in this race is better equipped to discourage enemy rallies. In fact, with 17 double plays this morning, Joe Cronin's pennant-hungry outfit held a circuit leadership on the defensive side.

The Red Sox passed the Yankees and Browns in the double play race by picking up three yesterday in the 6-1 triumph over the Tigers at Fenway Park. The Yanks and Browns have 16 each; the Athletics 15.

Seventh in '41

This climb to the front of the twin-out parade is a new experience for the Red Sox and is traced directly to the arrival of Johnny Pesky. A year ago the Yankees set the pace with an astonishing 196, for a new major league record. Trailing were Washington with 169, Cleveland with 158 and St. Louis at 156. Boston was no better than seventh on the team list, with a mere 139. The only club behind them was Detroit, with the oldest infield in the business.

As the Red Sox grow into a more potent flag threat almost daily, remember that Joe Cronin's pitching staff is living up to his spring expectations. Remember, too, that the boys have not lost their habit of scoring runs. But also remember that, day after day, the keystone combination of Bobby Doerr and Johnny Pesky does a great deal to help this pitching stand up, and to let the offense hold its leads.

Keystone Pair

With a .375 batting average this morning, only one error in 53 fielding chances and a part in 11 double plays, Doerr unquestionably is headed for his outstanding season. In Pesky, the Louisville rookie, Bobby has found a lightning-fast running mate, who roams as far on the third base side of the diamond as Bob does toward first. Not even the Rizzuto-Gordon pair at New York has been able to keep pace with the Red Sox stars. They handle the ball like magicians.

Back from a layoff of several days, Charley Wagner now has his second victory. In breaking the win streak of the Tigers and Hal White, Broadway scattered six hits. He was aided in three spots by double plays, but he still had plenty on the ball. Not even the capable Tex Hughson, currently starring in the bull pen, is apt to push him off the starting corps.

Ryba Ready

Speaking of the bull pen, Mike Ryba may be asked to leave it at any moment and don mask and protector. When Bill Conroy injured the first finger on his right hand in the second inning yesterday, Cronin's catching staff was reduced to one man—Johnny Peacock. If the Skipper has occasion to remove John, Ryba would probably be called in. However, Joe also has Jimmie Foxx.

Foxxie, by the way, is doing all right for a man who was supposed to be reduced to a utility role this season. His second homer helped Wagner, and this morning he had a .342 average at the plate.

Pete Fox, too, has surprised a few of the boys. He leads the Sox with 14 runs batted in and yesterday made one of the best catches of the spring in right field. He robbed Barney McCosky on a long line drive that seemed ticketed for two or three bases.

Briefs . . . The Braves wasted no time convincing Wrigley Field patrons, as well as the Cubs, that they have new-found power . . . Behind the combined pitching of Lou Tost and Dick Errickson they won, 6-3 . . . It was Tost's first big league win . . . Errickson was very good in relief . . . The Braves will look at Claude Passeau tomorrow . . . Nanny Fernandez came up with four hits for the second time in this young race . . . He had 22 hits this morning for the N. L. lead . . . Tommy Holmes, with 17, was in second place . . . It has been a long time since two Braves held a monopoly in that department . . . Sibby Sisti is hitting better and has forced Tony Cuccinello to the bench . . . It was No. 3 in a row for the Braves . . . The Browns yesterday ended a nine game losing streak where it would do the most good—against the Yankees . . . The Indians have won nine in a row . . . Jim Bagby has taken four straight.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	12	3	.800
Pittsburgh	8	5	.615
New York	7	7	.500
Chicago	7	7	.500
St. Louis	6	6	.500
Boston	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	3	11	.214

Results April 28

Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 4. (10 inns.)
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	10	3	.769
New York	9	4	.692
Detroit	10	6	.625
Boston	8	5	.615
Washington	6	9	.400
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	5	10	.333
Chicago	3	10	.231

Results April 28

Boston 6, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Washington 4, Chicago 3.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	24	5	9	3	9	.375
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Foxx	38	10	13	2	7	.342
Lupien	12	4	4	0	1	.333
Tabor	52	7	17	0	5	.327
Pesky	54	8	17	0	5	.315
Di Maggio	52	14	16	2	7	.308
Fox	49	7	15	0	14	.306
Williams	46	12	13	2	12	.283
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Peacock	15	2	2	0	1	.133
Finney	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Fernandez	66	6	22	1	7	.333
Sisti	22	3	7	0	5	.318
Demaree	45	4	14	0	5	.311
Holmes	54	5	17	1	3	.304
Miller	53	5	14	0	2	.264
Lombardi	36	3	9	1	6	.250
Kluttz	16	2	4	0	0	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
West	33	5	8	0	0	.242
Cuccinello	36	1	8	0	3	.222
Gremp	31	2	6	0	2	.194
Waner	31	3	6	0	4	.194
Cooney	36	5	5	0	1	.139
Masi	9	1	1	0	2	.111

Facing Real Power Now

By a Staff Photographer

Charley Fuchs (left) and Hal White

After 19 innings of scoreless pitching, rookie White saw the Red Sox halt his consecutive streak with runs in the second and third innings. Fuchs may have a try at the Sox later. He has a record of two victories and no defeats, both victories coming at the expense of the Browns. Fuchs and White were brought up to the Tigers by Manager Del Baker from Buffalo.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Tigers Introduce White

No freshman pitcher in the memory of the most experienced American Leaguer ever made a more auspicious debut than young Hal White, Tiger right-hander from Buffalo. In his first start, the International League graduate blanked the Browns on seven hits, 4-0. The next time out he whitewashed the White Sox, 9-0, on five hits. Only two Browns reached third base, one on a fluke triple. The White Sox did not get a man beyond second.

(As this is written, young White is hurling Detroit's eastern opener with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. It is the boy's first look at a consistently dangerous batting attack.)

Good Control

"The fellow has unusual control for a rookie," Birdie Tebbetts, the Tiger catcher, told me. "He isn't fooling around with any freak stuff yet. Just keeps mixing up a fast ball and curve and getting it over the plate most of the time."

(In the first inning, White gets Di Maggio and Pesky on easy infield rollers. Williams singles to right for his first safety in 11 trips, but the Tiger hurler gets Foxx on a dribbler in front of the plate. That makes 19 consecutive innings without a tally.)

"Personally, I don't like to see a young pitcher break in like White has," Tebbetts continued. "A few scoreless innings are liable to give him a false sense of his ability. Then, when he finally does get a pasting from the opposition, it takes something away from him. Understand, now, I'm not saying this will happen to White. I'm merely pointing out that it has happened to a few boys I can think of."

String Broken

(It is now the second inning. The Tigers have picked up a run in their half. Tabor gets a single when Hitchcock gets his ground ball at deep short, but cannot make the long throw to first. Fox gets hold of a fast ball, bounces it off the barrier in left-center and the Red Sox have runners on second and third. A new experience for young White. He looks around at his outfield, then at Doerr, who is standing at the plate. One ball. Then a strike. Doerr cracks the next one into left field and the Sox go one run ahead. Hal's shutout string is broken. Perhaps it is just as well.)

"I was rather sorry when Vander Meer broke in with those two no-hitters in the National League," Tebbetts had said. "I knew—and I guess a lot of other ball players did, too—that he was in for a peck of trouble after that. You know what happened. It took him about two years to recover. The Reds had to send him back to the minors. But I notice he's doing all right now."

White Behind

(It is the third inning. The Red Sox are still leading by a run. Williams up. He walks. Foxx waits for a good one and pulls it high into the screen atop the left-field wall. White is finding out that, after all, big leaguers do hit occasionally, and score as well. He is now behind 4-1. Even victory seems remote.)

"I wish I had a few more like him," Manager Del Baker had said about White before the game. "They'll beat him, but he won't often beat himself by walking everybody in the ball park. He can get the ball over. He walked only one hitter in his first two starts. That's good enough for me—for any manager."

(Boston gets a couple of hits facing White in the fourth, but there is no scoring. Tabor walks in the fifth, but after Fox and Doerr are retired, the Buffalo rookie catches the Red Sox third sacker napping off first and the inning is over. In the sixth they go down in order. When Baker calls on Radcliff, a pinch hitter, to bat in the ninth slot in the first of the seventh, White is headed for the showers. But the boy will be back again, perhaps when the Tigers make their second visit to Fenway. And the next time he may not be eliminated so easily.)

Football Stars Still Teammates

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 29 (AP)—Three volunteer stars from last fall's University of Tennessee football team volunteered together and are still teammates—on Uncle Sam's varsity.

Bob Hicks, Clay Stapleton and Clyde Graven now are assigned to the same company at the Naval Training Station here.

Minor Leagues

Results April 28
By the Associated Press

American Association
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 8 (10 inns.).
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 17, Toledo 8.
Louisville at Columbus, postponed.

International League
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 2, Montreal 1.
Rochester 3, Jersey City 3 (called end of 9th).
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 6, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 4.
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 4.
Oakland at Portland, postponed.

Texas League
San Antonio 17-6, Oklahoma 3-8.
Beaumont 2, Fort Worth 0.
Tulsa 3, Houston 1.
Shreveport 5, Dallas 4.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 5, Memphis 2.
Birmingham 7, Knoxville 6 (14 inns)
Nashville 3, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 3.

Lower Caddy Age

DENVER, April 29 (AP)—They're seriously thinking of rationing caddies at the Lakewood Country Club. When military service and war industries claimed 47 of their regular staff, club officials dropped the caddy age minimum from 15 to 11 years.

College Baseball

Results April 28
By the Associated Press

Amherst 5, Trinity 4.
Georgia 10, Georgia Tech 5.
Middlebury 7, St. Michaels 2.
Pittsburgh 6, West Virginia 4.
Illinois 13, Chanute Field 4.
Michigan 2, Michigan State 1.
Lafayette 7, Muhlenberg 3.
Delaware 9, Swarthmore 0.
Naval Training Station 13, Indiana U. 4.
Butler 5, Purdue 4. (10 innings.)
Colby 3, Bates 0.
Ithaca 7, Hartwick 2.
Seton Hall 24, Brooklyn C. 0.

Hockey Crowds Compare With American Game

MONTREAL (CP) — Around 300,000 fans attended the 20 Stanley Cup play-off games that ended with Toronto Maple Leafs winning the coveted National Hockey League trophy, it was revealed here. It was also shown that the N. H. L. paid attendance for the regular season topped the 1,500,000 mark.

During the N. H. L.'s regular 168-game schedule, total paid admissions amounted to 1,558,436 for an increase of 36,160 over the 1940-41 season. This made an average attendance during the regular season of 9,276.

Five of the seven clubs in the league showed increases over the previous season. They were Montreal Canadiens, Brooklyn Americans, New York Rangers, Detroit Red Wings, and Chicago Black Hawks. Only Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs had smaller totals in the past season than in 1940-41. The Hawks, with their seating capacity of 16,321 the largest in the circuit, had the largest paid attendance of the seven clubs.

The N. H. L.'s average attendance during the regular schedule compares favorably with the average attendance per game for the American and National Baseball Leagues in the 1941 season. In the National League, the average per game for 616 games played was 8,164, while the American League average was 8,474.

Swimming Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—The National A. A. U. men's swimming championships, which were turned back by Seattle, Wash., have been awarded to New London, Conn. Tentative dates set for the meet were August 7, 8 and 9.

Seattle gave up the meet when the Army took over the pool in which it was to have been held.

Simpson Now Instructor

KANSAS CITY, April 29 (AP)—Bob Simpson, former University of Missouri hurdler and later track coach at Iowa State College, now is a physical education instructor at a California Naval Aviation Training Base.

College Track

Results April 28
By the Associated Press

Haverford 78½, Lehigh 80½.
Virginia 92, W. and M. 34.

Managers in Confusion With Scrambled Line-Ups

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—It may be just imagination, and then again it might be an actual trend of the times, but it seems there is more than the usual mental fluttering and uncertainty and downright desperation on the major league ball fields this year.

Not so much among the players as among the managers, who through their manipulation of players get themselves into more jams than a kid in a pantry.

We watched tough, old Casey Stengel, usually about as excitable as a bin of oats, get himself all tangled up in his line-up the other day so it took him about five minutes to get straightened out.

Not So Exceptional

That might have been just an exception, but when Frankie Frisch uses up all his catchers as pinch hitters and then must send out a call for volunteers and come up with Frankie Gustine behind the plate; when Jimmy Dykes gets his batting order scrambled so that Harry Sketchley misses his turn, and when practically every pilot uses so many men it looks like they are trying out a new unlimited substitutional rule, well, maybe it wasn't so exceptional after all.

Just glance back through the box scores and you'll get an idea of what we mean. Measured for length, they look like a delinquent tax list. An 18-man ball game is about as common as a no-hit game.

The Pirates used 20 men the day that Gustine suddenly found himself all padded up behind the bat and wishing he'd kept his big mouth shut, and just last Sunday the Cubs, Cards and Phils each used 16 men, with most of the other clubs not far behind. In fact, 14 players are about par. Even Joe McCarthy, who would seem to have nothing to worry about but the price of eggs, sent 17 men into a game the other day.

Masterpiece of Confusion

The Stengel affair was a masterpiece of confusion, with players galloping about every which way like kids on an Easter egg hunt and not sure whether they were going in the line-up, had been in or still were in.

The game had progressed in more or less orthodox fashion until the seventh. That is, the Braves were losing and there didn't seem much that could be done about it.

The first two Braves up in the seventh hit safely, and immediately Stengel, master-minding in the third base coaching box, went into frenzied action.

The reliable Johnny Cooney, who had gone into right field the inning before, hadn't touched the ball and hadn't batted yet, was removed for a pinch hitter. Ernie Lombardi, as a pinch hitter, was struck amidships by the first pitch, trotted down to first and left the game for a pinch runner.

Selecting at Random

Things were happening so fast that Casey was wearing a path from the coaching box to the bench to peer at his squatting Braves and select one at random to go to bat.

The Braves filled the bases, but couldn't score, and then came the job of getting the line-up untangled. Casey went into a huddle with the umpires and his own assistants, and after much semaphoring to the bull pen and checking of the players still remaining on the bench finally got a team on the field without breaking any rules. He flagged down Phil Masi just as the catcher was half-way to the clubhouse and by means of smoke signals and finger pointing got him located in right field.

And that's just a sample of what's going on in the majors these days. Or maybe it should be the daze that's going on in the majors.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Host to Terriers

Still seeking its first victory of the season, Boston University's varsity nine went to Soldiers Field this afternoon to play a return game with Harvard. The Crimson won the first contest 15-7 at Riverside, the same score by which the Terriers defeated Harvard last year, also at Riverside. The other game of last year's series went to the Crimson 2-1.

Bob Goldberg, Terrier sophomore pitcher, was set to stop the string of B. U. defeats this afternoon, a string which has seen the Terriers bow to Rhode Island State and Boston College besides Harvard. Coach Floyd Stahl indicated he would use husky Mort Waldstein on the mound for the home team. Waldstein won the 2-1 game a year ago.

* * *

New England coaching ranks send another outstanding mentor along to the services with the announcement that Don McCallister of Norwich has received orders to report in Florida as a captain in the air forces. McCallister, graduate of Illinois, went to Norwich in 1938 to find the Horsemen's athletic affairs in sorry state. In the 10 years previous their grid team lost 90 per cent of its games. Since 1938 the Cadets have won 20 of 30 games and, under the leadership of Athletic Director McCallister, Norwich has come to be regarded as one of the strongest New England small college elevens.

* * *

Navy, Princeton, and Yale—all unbeaten—head the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association after two weeks of play. Navy and Yale have won two matches each, while defending Princeton has taken Harvard's measure in its only association engagement to date. Penn has a 2-1 record, Army a 1-1, while Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and Dartmouth have yet to win a match.

* * *

Two New England soccer teams will see action next Sunday afternoon as Fall River, national amateur champions, play Santa Maria at Fall River, while Pawtucket, national open champions, travels to Philadelphia for the first game of a home-and-home series with Philadelphia Americans. Second game of this series will be in Pawtucket May 10.

* * *

Briefs: Northeastern won its second N. E. College Conference League baseball game yesterday, defeating R. I. State, 9-2, at Huntington Field . . . Ernie Colantonio allowed just three hits as he beat the Rams for the second time this season . . . Tomorrow the Huskies are host to Colby . . . Charles River Country Club has added 220 yards to its normal 6,373 yards in preparation for the visit of the eight crack professionals who will compete there May 16 in the second annual M. G. A. Big Eight charity golf tournament . . . Little Ben Hogan would like to freeze his earnings at his 1940 level . . . That year he got $2.11 for every tournament stroke he played.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jeff Heath, Indians—His triple and two singles led attack on Athletics.

Elden Auker, Browns — Beat Yankees with six-hit hurling.

Max Butcher, Pirates — Held Phils helpless on nine hits.

Nanny Fernandez, Braves — Paced 12-hit assault on Cubs with double and three singles.

Hugh Casey, Dodgers—Pitched five-hit shutout ball for eight innings to beat Reds after Whitlow Wyatt retired in second inning.

John Hopp, Cardinals—Doubled winning run across in 10th inning against Giants.

Mickey Vernon and Bob Repass, Senators—Vernon hit homer and Repass drove in run with double in eighth inning rally that whipped White Sox.

Charley Wagner, Red Sox—Pitched six-hit ball to down Tigers.

Snead Applies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Samuel Jackson Snead, 29-year-old Hot Springs, Va., golf professional, has applied to join the Navy as an enlisted man, and is expected to be sworn in soon.

Snead probably will be given the rating of a specialist, second class (athletics), from which rating he can be assigned to athletic duty.

Player Problem

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29 (AP)—The Class C Western Baseball Association has dug deep for players under the draft age.

The season opens tomorrow, but several of the teams will not complete their rosters until prospective players have been graduated from high schools next month.

Took 35 Years

ATLANTA, April 29 (AP)—Patience is ever rewarded. Howard H. Arnold, Atlanta insurance agent, has played golf regularly for 35 years. This week he broke 80 for the first time.

Great Lakes Nine Takes First Game

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 29 (AP)—Gordon S. (Mickey) Cochrane, once manager of the Detroit Tigers, is back in baseball with his team winning its first game.

Cochrane, out of the game and in business since mid-1938, is now a lieutenant in the Navy and manager of the Great Lakes (Ill.) Navy training station nine.

His team, mingling ex-major leaguers and former college stars, made its debut yesterday by licking Indiana University, 13 to 4. Games were scheduled today at Ohio University, tomorrow at Miami and Friday at Notre Dame.

On the Great Lakes squad are such former big league players as Frankie Pytlak from the Boston Red Sox, Don Padgett from the Brooklyn Dodgers, Benny McCoy from the Philadelphia Athletics and Joe Grace from the St. Louis Browns.

But if Cochrane thought he had any inkling of what the team was likely to do in its first season, he wouldn't talk about it.

"It's too early in the season to judge," he said.

He said he'd like to have Bobby Feller, Cleveland pitcher who joined the Navy, from Norfolk, Va., but didn't know whether he was going to get him.

Looking over the major league picture, he figured the New York Yankees had the American League pennant easily and said Brooklyn and St. Louis seemed to have an even chance to take the National League championship.

Cochrane, catcher at one time for Philadelphia Athletics and later for Detroit while manager there, hasn't played a game since hit by a pitched ball in Yankee Stadium in May, 1937.

"Iron Mike" caught over a hundred games a year for 11 of his 13 years in the majors.

Before the game, he received for the pitchers in batting practice but was noncommittal when asked if he planned to catch any this season.

Reshevsky Has Slight Margin In Chess Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Samuel Reshevsky, of Boston, defending champion, leads the National Chess Championship, now drawing to a close at the Hotel Astor. But his margin over I. Kashdan, New Yorker, is only a half point, and all hinges on the two players' final games tonight. Reshevsky's opponent is I. Horowitz, and Kashdan meets I. Chernev.

In the semifinal round, the two leaders battled each other on equal ground. A carefully played English Opening led to exchange of all minor pieces, and after 32 moves, Reshevsky accepted Kashdan's offer of a draw.

This was Reshevsky's fourth draw of the tournament, the others being with M. Green in the third round, H. Hahlbohm, Chicago, in the 11th, and C. Pilnick, the youngest player of the group, in the 12th. This game lasted 92 moves, when Pilnick forced a stalemate, in a queen ending, having struggled valiantly two pawns down for some 40 moves.

The shortest game of the tournament was played in the 14th round. A. S. Denker profited by L. Levy's blunder, and won the black side of a Sicilian in 12 moves. A. S. Pinkus did what Reshevsky was unable to do, properly punish a King's Gambit. Reshevsky could only draw with Hahlbohm. But Pinkus captured the gambit pawn offered by H. Baker, and this advantage he kept through successive exchanges and simplifications, so that his opponent resigned a rook and pawn ending in 29 moves.

H. Seidman outplayed H. Baker in an English opening lasting 28 moves. C. Pilnick and I. Chernev drew a Sicilian in 44 moves. Green forfeited to Steiner. The most exciting finish of the closing minutes of the session was a close rook and pawn ending between I. Horowitz and H. Hahlbohm. Horowitz was able to move his king back just in time to stop his opponent's passed rook's pawn, with a forced mate.

The Standing

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Reshevsky	12	2	Chernev	6	8
Kashdan	11½	2½	Levin	5½	7½
Denker	10	4	Pilnick	5½	8½
Pinkus	9½	4½	Baker	5	9
Steiner	9½	4½	Lessing	4	9
Horowitz	8½	5½	Green	4	10
Seidman	7	8	Hahlbohm	4	11
Levy	6½	7½	Altman	3½	10½

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	3	2	0	1.000
Wagner	2	2	0	1.000
Dobson	3	2	1	.667
Terry	2	1	1	.500
Judd	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	2	0	0	.000
Brown	1	0	0	.000
Chase	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

Braves

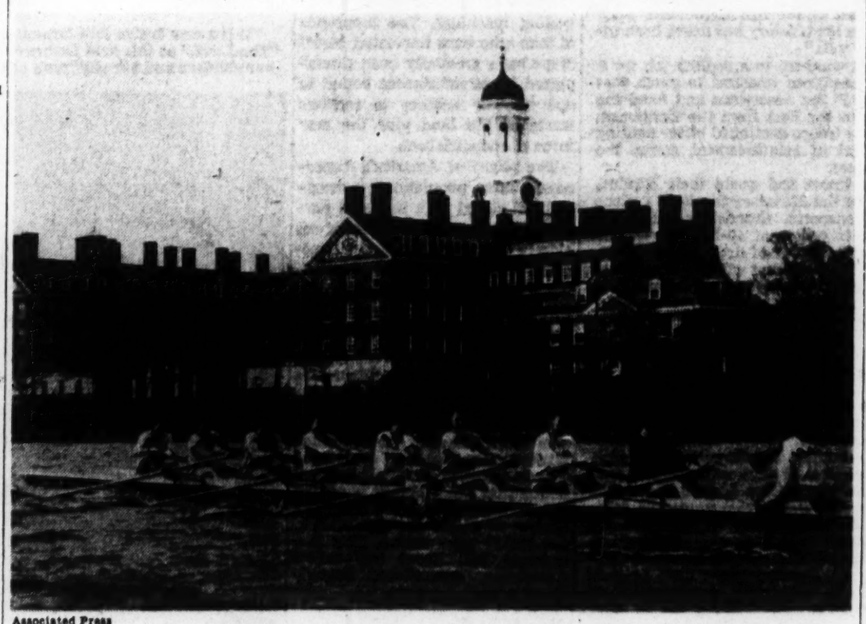
	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	4	1	0	1.000
Tobin	4	2	2	.500
Salvo	3	1	1	.500
Tost	3	1	1	.500
Javery	3	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Donovan	3	0	0	.000
Sain	3	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000

College Tennis

Results April 28
By the Associated Press

Brooklyn 5, St. Peter's 4.

Latest Harvard Crew Edition



Associated Press

Crimson Varsity on Afternoon Workout

The 1942 crew, coached by Tom Bolles, rows past the Harvard dormitories. The members, left to right: Chester Jenks, bow; John Richardson, 7; Schofield Andrews, 6; John Erskine, 5; Capt. Ted Lyman, 4; Hallett Whitman, 3; David Challinor, 2; Darcey Curwen, stroke; Tom Boynton, coxswain.

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Four New Film Bills Coming In—La Meri in Symphony Hall

Hope Comedy, 'Jungle Book' And 'Saboteur'

Another combination stage and screen show has been scheduled for the Metropolitan for the week starting Thursday. The feature film will be "My Favorite Blonde," with Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll heading the cast. Mr. Hope has the role of a vaudeville actor who has received a Hollywood contract on the basis of possessing a trained penguin. Miss Carroll is a secret agent in the British service, who likewise is bound for Hollywood. In the supporting cast are Gale Sondergaard, George Zucco, and Lionel Royce. Sidney Lanfield directed.

On the stage will be the Four Ink Spots, making what is said to be their first appearance before the footlights in Boston. They will be co-starred with Erskine Hawkins and his orchestra. Featured with the orchestra will be Ida James, Avery Parish, and Jimmy Mitchell.

'Jungle Book' in Color

Beginning Thursday at the State and Orpheum the feature film will be Alexander Korda's Technicolor production of Rudyard Kipling's story, "The Jungle Book." Sabu heads a cast which includes Joseph Calleia, John Qualen, Frank Puglia, Rosemary De Camp, and Patricia O'Rourke. The screen play and dialogue were prepared by Laurence Stallings. Zoltan Korda directed.

"Joe Smith, American," which will be the campanion feature, is a melodrama with comedy decorations about a worker in an airplane factory, who is kidnaped by fifth columnists. Robert Young, Marsha Hunt, Harvey Stephens, Darryl Hickman, and Jonathan Hale are among the chief players.

Hitchcock's 'Saboteur'

The program at the Keith Memorial beginning Thursday will be headed by "Saboteur," a new film prepared by Alfred Hitchcock, the English director. The story deals with subversive activities in wartime America. Priscilla Lane, Robert Cummings, Norman Lloyd, Vaughan Glaser, Murray Alper, Ann Shoemaker, and Margaret Moffat are among the players. The other feature on the bill will be "Don't Get Personal," with Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer.

On Friday the RKO Boston will offer a new stage show, with Jerry Lester, comedy star of the Bing Crosby program; Beatrice Kay of the Gay Nineties Revue, Johnny "Scat" Davis and his orchestra, and Jinx Falkenburg. The new picture will be "Two Yanks in Trinidad," with Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy.

At the Fine Arts

The Fine Arts Theater, beginning today, is presenting an English screen version of J. B. Priestley's play, "Laburnum Grove," entitled "The Old Sinner." Edmund Gwenn and Sir Cedric Hardwicke head the cast, which includes Victoria Hopper and Ethel Coleridge. Carol Reed directed.

Also on the bill will be a March of Time, "America's New Army," and "The Battle of London."

Paramount and Fenway

"Captains of the Clouds," with James Cagney, Brenda Marshall, and Dennis Morgan heading the cast, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature at the Metropolitan, "Bullet Scars," also moves on the same day to the twin houses. Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire head the cast for the latter film.

South Station Theater

The new bill at the South Station Theater, beginning Friday, will include the March of Time, "Norway in Revolt;" "Flag of Mercy," dealing with Clara Barton and the Red Cross; "Mass Production of Tanks," with commentary by Orson Welles; an "Our Gang" comedy; a Mickey Mouse cartoon; a Johnny Downs comedy, a newsreel, and other shorts.

© Universal Pictures

Robert Cummings and Alfred Hitchcock

Leading man and director of "Saboteur," coming to the Keith Memorial Thursday.

© United Artists

Episode in 'The Jungle Book'

Sabu and Rosemary De Camp in Alexander Korda's Technicolor production based on the Kipling story, coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday.

© Paramount

Tussle From 'My Favorite Blonde'

Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll in the new film coming to the Metropolitan tomorrow.

Minneapolis Symphony Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

The Minneapolis Symphony season has come to a close with some memorable concerts, not the least of which offered Mahler's song symphony, "Das Lied von der Erde."

This work, resembling a song cycle set in a large frame supplied by a symphony orchestra, occupied the major portion of the seventeenth regular program, and had as soloists Charles Kullman, tenor, and Lilian Knowles, contralto.

Dimitri Mitropoulos has always brought a special skill and devotion to the works of Mahler, and his interest resulted here in a performance of rare distinction—beautifully and sensitively fashioned in every detail, and reaching a climax of grave and moving utterance in the long "farewell" song which culminates the work.

* * *

The two vocalists proved highly able for singing assignments which require a subtle combination of Lieder and oratorio styles. Their voices did not always penetrate the thick orchestral textures, but they carried their roles always with fine adaptation to the varying moods of the texts.

A week before, Joseph Szigeti brought his amazing art—fire and intellect fused—to "La Folia" Variations of Corelli and the Busoni D major Concerto, the latter a work you listen to with abounding respect for its sincerity, craft, and substance, but not once with that kindling sensation which greets a warm and living idea.

The program contained also an eloquent version of Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," and a scintillating "Iberia" suite of Debussy — very Gallic and cultivated in Mitropoulos' handling.

* * *

The final regular program gave us our first liberal helping of Wagner for the season, with Rose Bampton lending a lustrous and heroic solo in Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde." Miss Bampton sang also the "Dich theure Halle" and Gluck's "Divinités."

Mitropoulos is not an enthusiastic Wagnerite, but can give that master a magnificent performance when he wants to. In the "Tristan" music, the "Tannhäuser" aria and in the Venusberg Bacchanale, he applied all his gifts as interpreter to music that needs the intensity and power he has in such full measure.

In quite another realm of music he brought a masterly touch to the Mozart E flat Symphony, which at times, however, was rather tight and square-cut and lacking the glisten and inner glow one wants in Mozart.

The annual concert for the benefit of the symphony musicians' pension fund brought Oscar Levant as piano soloist and informal purveyor of anecdotes from the stage. In the Gershwin "Rhapsody in Blue," Levant exhibited a clear, purposeful style, and a keen perception of the jazz and blues quality of the work. In his own one-movement concerto he produced an unholy alliance between Schönberg's atonality and a restless, sardonic Americanese of the keyboard. It was hard to listen to.

John K. Sherman

Stage News

New York

When "All's Fair" arrives in Boston on May 11 for its try-out engagement at the Shubert Theater, Ray Bolger will be making his debut as a star, according to the producers, Dwight Deere Wiman, Richard Rodgers, and Richard Rodgers, and Richard Kollmar. Constance Moore, Benay Venuta, and Richard Ainley will be featured and the principals will include Margaret Bannermann, Bertha Belmore, Maidel Turner, Irene Corlett, Jayne Manners, Berni Gould, Ralph Dumke, Mark Dawson, Robert Douglas, Nadine Gae, Kay Kimber, Monica Moore, Martha Burnett, Rose Ingram, the Hightower brothers, and Vera Ellen. Joshua Logan, soon to join the army, is directing the book and Robert Alton is training the chorus of 16 girls and eight men.

* * *

On April 29 and 30, the Lighthouse Players will appear in "World Without Men," by Philip Johnson; "Gallant Lady," by C. C. Clements, and "Silent Voice," by Esther Shephard, at the Lighthouse. The blind actresses will be joined by one or two seeing players for the production.

Stuart School Exhibition

Recent work by Arnold Geissbuhler and Robert Gillam Scott will be exhibited at the Stuart School of Design, 1126 Boylston Street, through May 2.

Mr. Geissbuhler is an artist of noteworthy talent and his work both as sculptor and as draughtsman is significant. There is a sculptured group carefully and thoughtfully modeled, showing the classical viewpoint, a generalized, tranquil portrayal, with carefully distilled contour patterns and well-co-ordinated details. Mr. Geissbuhler achieves breadth and even monumentality without resorting to archaisms or brusqueness. He belongs in a class with Despiau and Maillol, both of whom have kept modern sculpture moored to high ideals without anchoring it to shallow academicism.

The drawings of Mr. Geissbuhler show a remarkable self-discipline; they are plastic, adequately planned, and held within check; but they serve nevertheless a more dramatic and expressive purpose. Those entitled "Air Raid" are very strong indeed, and they may remind some visitors of Picasso roused by the Guernica episode. But Mr. Geissbuhler's rigorous self-control as a sculptor safeguards him against any excesses.

There are some abstractions done in black ink which show an almost complete departure from factual identity. The drawings, however, are intended to convey feeling. They resemble most closely the romantic abstractions of Kandinsky. It is interesting to find an artist like Mr. Geissbuhler giving greater play to feeling. He has reached the stage through the longer and more secure process of development, for there is a rational substructure in everything he undertakes.

Robert Gillam Scott's water colors show range, abandon, and exuberance. He uses water color in its own terms, fluidly and cursorily. He can obtain a mood convincingly and achieve, as in "New Hampshire House," an authentic quality of atmosphere. He seems at his very best, however, in a still-life, nicely designed and expressly visualized, "Sheep Laurel."

D. A.

To Direct 'China Sky'

Robert Stevenson will direct "China Sky," RKO Radio's screen adaptation of the Pearl Buck novel which Islin Auster will produce. The picture, to go into production this summer, tells the story of an American doctor and nurse stationed at a Chinese hospital which Jap bombers carefully avoid because one of their top generals lies wounded there.

At Fogg Museum

In the rehanging of the permanent collection, the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge is showing once again the small canvas by El Greco, "Christ Expelling the Money-changers from the Temple."

Once again we have an opportunity to enjoy this compact composition by that great master who was a Spaniard by adoption. He employed the mannerisms cultivated by late Renaissance painters for the purpose of achieving emotional or decorative effect. But El Greco seemed to employ the manneristic devices to more evocative purpose.

In this composition, a bit of dramatic narrative, there is an ebb and flow of rhythm, a resplendence of tonal harmonies. The master defied all conventions of drawing the figure, attentuated the forms, bulged the muscles beyond reasonable dimensions. Textures lose their surface differences as they become a common substance articulated by the luxuriant rhythmical pattern and the exquisite color modulations.

Another composition of Spanish origin is "The Holy Family" by Murillo. Compared with El Greco, Murillo was "normal," his figures concrete and proportionate. El Greco was exotic, Murillo sentimental; the former expresses vehement inner feeling, the latter a tranquil vision.

In a small gallery in the Fogg Museum there hang several pictures painted and drawn by modern artists. Of particular interest are three abstractions, two by Pablo Picasso and one by Georges Braque. Both artists are of the modern French advance guard and both have been influential in spreading the fashion for abstraction. These specimens in Cambridge make abstraction accessible. They show how pleasing and effective the method can be in the hands of artists with good taste and ingenuity.

The Picasso abstractions are vivid and succulent. When he chooses he flattens forms, expands contours, shrinks dimensions. Sometimes he thrusts up small details to great magnitude. We observe in these abstractions the desire on the part of the artist to restore design and decoration to their former rank in the art of painting. Here, in a few canvases, is summarized the revolt against naturalism and the renaissance of color. Exhibited also are some modern German woodcuts, brusquely and romantically executed.

D. A.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday, the double bill at the Exeter will include "To Be or Not to Be," with Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard, and "Mr. and Mrs. North," with Gracie Allen and William Post, Jr.

Dance Program as Prelude To 'East and West' Meeting

By Margaret Lloyd

The part La Meri and her Natya Dancers played in the meeting of the East and West Association on "India and China in the Present Crisis," in Symphony Hall last night, was that of curtain raiser to a program of speeches by illustrious representatives of both countries, and by Pearl Buck, the American author.

The purpose of the association, according to a program note, "is to help ordinary people on one side of the world to know and understand ordinary people on the other side, in terms which ordinary people can grasp."

For such a purpose no better curtain raiser could have been chosen. For La Meri, an American, is an interpreter of the dances of the Orient. In terms of rhythmic movement inherent in the common body of man, she spoke eloquently of universal humanity, its needs and fears, its dreams and its fulfillment.

Presumably the large audience in attendance had gathered primarily to hear the speeches, for seldom, without the aid of a society benefit, does such an audience congregate to see a dancer. Yet the dancer's language is, like music, a universal tongue. And they who came to hear must have seen and felt much that warmed the way to more acute and sympathetic listening.

The little Indic dance-drama, "Deva Murti," revealing in five aspects of the supreme Hindu goddess many more attitudes of thought that know no separation East from West, revealed also the technical totality of the Hindu dance. Here was the free, mobile torso, the expressive bare feet, of modern dance, the vigor of folk dance, the elegance of ballet, minus only its bravura display, and the calm, inner strength, the multi-muscular control and diversity of the Hindu dance. As the young dancer, Sumita Devi, recently pointed out, the hand gestures are not the whole of that dance, but merely an intrinsic part of it.

It was interesting to note in La Meri's brief Chinese solo, "Flying Flowers on Emerald Green Grass," a dance nowhere near so poetic in performance as its title, the integral relation between the Chinese and Hindu forms, as in the sinuous fingers and horizontal neck motion used in both.

La Meri's costumes, brought from the Orient, are beautiful and authentic. Recorded native music accompanied both numbers.

This glowing atmosphere of Eastern culture transcribed for Western audiences deserves a full evening's program, in a somewhat smaller hall or theater. La Meri's productions may not have the brilliance of Shan-Kar's, with his company of both men and women dancers, the picturesque instruments and musicians sounding and showing on the stage, its absolutely native ethos. But La Meri has deep understanding of her subject, based on ethnological research, travel and study, an extensive repertoire—and wardrobe. As dance historian, anthropologist, and interpreter of Oriental culture, she fills an important function in the American dance world today.

Concert for Navy Relief

The People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor, will give a concert for Navy Relief on Monday evening in Jordan Hall. The program will feature three Victory numbers: "Miriam's Song of Triumph" by Schubert, describing the destruction of Pharaoh's horsemen as they pursued the Israelites; "Fair Ellen" by Bruch, which portrays the defense and relief of Lucknow, and the "Ballad for Americans" by Robinson. Included in the program also are choruses and solos from Haydn's "Creation." Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano; William Weigle, baritone, and Harold Schwab, accompanist, will assist.

Fox Buys 'Moon Is Down'

Twentieth Century Fox has acquired the motion picture rights to John Steinbeck's play, "The Moon Is Down," for $300,000, said to be a record price for a Broadway play. "The Moon Is Down" was dramatized by Steinbeck from his own best selling novel of the same title. The book has topped the nation's list of fiction leaders since the first week of publication, and has sold nearly half a million copies in less than two months.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time" starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company 8:30.

Music

Hotel Vendome—
Concert of 14th through 17th century music by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, for the benefit of the Free French Ambulance Corps. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper, Preston Foster and Brian Donlevy. 12:50, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Our Russian Front." 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:10, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"The Old Sinner," Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Edmund Gwenn. 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 7:15, 9:55. "Battle of London." 2:50, 5:10, 6:50, 9:10. "March of Time, America's New Army." 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:15, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers, Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Mortal Storm," M. Sullavan, James Stewart and Robert Young. 2:05, 6:10, 9:40. "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—
"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay—
"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues, Damascus, Suez, North Carolina." "Skiing in Alaska." "Training of U. S. Navy Airmen." "Pete Smith Specialty, "Music Quiz." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard, and Raymond Massey. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly and Helen Parrish. 11 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:20, 10.

Uptown—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1, 4, 7, 10:10.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 9:35, a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Road to Happiness," John Boles. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. "Hard Guy," Jack La Rue and Mary Healy. 2 Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:59. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:33. No evening show tonight.

BOOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 4:55, 8:00. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Brookline: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 6:40, 9:40. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney, Jr. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
University: "The Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:40, 9:45. Walt Disney Revue. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 1:54, 7:54. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 3:15, 9:15.
Codman: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Vera Zorina. Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:06, 9:21. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:53, 3:08.
Hyde Park: "Blonde Comet," Robert Kent and Virginia Vale. 2:10, 8:10. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope. 3:20, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:30, 8:15. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 2:50, 6, 9:10.
Maplewood: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris and John Hubbard. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:25.
Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:15, 9:15. "Young America," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 7:45. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:22, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Mature. "Gallant Sons," 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 8:10. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:30, 9:15. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 2, 7:15.
Park: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel and Lionel Atwell. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer. "Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Walter Huston. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Boulevard: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. "Doctor's Don't Tell," John Beal. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbot and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 3:31, 8:01. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 6:40, 10:03.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 312,794
1942 volume to date 36,398,571
1941 volume to date 42,636,819

Stock Market Swings Into Broad Rally

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Relieved of some of its recent tension by disclosure of the Government's comprehensive price-freezing program, the stock market today swung into a broad rally with leaders picking up fractions to around 2 points.

The start was a bit ragged because of fresh weakness in American Telephone but this handicap was overcome with the help of a decided turn for the better in the steels. Another bolstering influence was comparative steadiness in the merchandising shares where some pressure had been feared in view of complaints that Price Chief Henderson's decrees would put heavy burdens on retailers.

Late profit selling shaded best prices here and there but generally the gains were well maintained in the final hour. Dealings expanded a little on the recovery and totaled about 400,000 shares.

Financial authorities almost unanimously agreed the price freeze was the most momentous economic development in modern American history, but were inclined to adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Several said much would depend upon its administration, the success with which inequities are smoothed out promptly, and the future steps to stabilize cost factors such as wages and farm prices not covered in this freeze order.

Bonds Turn Upward

The bond market turned abruptly around and moved substantially higher in late trading today after a morning of indifferent price shifts.

Corporate issues enjoying wide popularity with buyers as the final hour neared included Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Western Union 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Santa Fe 4s, Laclede Gas 5½s, New York Central 5s and Erie 4½s.

U. S. Governments remained under modest pressure with the Federal Reserve System again on the buying side.

Foreign dollar bonds moved upward with the general market trend. Australia 4½s were more than a point higher.

Court Says State A 'Person'; Can Sue For Triple Damages

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has decided that a state was a "person" entitled to sue for triple damages claimed to result from violation of the Federal anti-trust statutes.

Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the 8-to-1 opinion on a suit brought by Georgia against Hiram W. Evans of Atlanta and others. Thirty-four other states urged the tribunal to rule that a state could maintain such a suit.

In a decision on March 31, 1941, the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government was not a "person" which the anti-trust laws authorized to sue for triple damages. It was a four-to-three opinion with Chief Justice Stone, former Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Roberts and Frankfurter on the majority side and Justices Black, Reed and Douglas dissenting.

Mr. Frankfurter said that the considerations which led to this ruling "are entirely lacking here."

"The State of Georgia," he continued, "unlike the United States, cannot prosecute violations of the Sherman Law. Nor can it seize property transported in defiance of it. . . .

"We can perceive no reason for believing that Congress wanted to deprive a state, as purchaser of commodities shipped in interstate commerce, of the civil remedy of treble damages which is available to other purchasers who suffer through a violation of the act."

Power Production 11.8 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production for the week ended April 25 declined .3 of 1 per cent to 3,299,181,000 kilowatt hours from the 3,307,700,000 of the preceding week but registered a gain of 11.8 per cent over the comparable week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions were: New England 7.0, Mid-Atlantic 9.0, Central Industrial 9.4, West Central 8.4, Southern States 16.7, Rocky Mountain 4.0, and Pacific Coast 22.0.

Sheffield Steel Begins Production at Texas Plant

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — The Sheffield Steel Corporation announced in newspaper advertisements that its $17,000,000 plant on the Houston Ship Channel began production April 24 midnight.

The announcement said 100 tons of "boiling, liquid steel surged into the huge waiting ladle, ushering in the first large scale steel production in the Gulf Coast states west of the Mississippi River.

Sheffield Steel is a subsidiary of the American Rolling Mill Company.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended April 23 totaled 233 compared with 224 the previous week and 272 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total for the year to that date was 3,720 against 4,418 in the same period of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr10
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	Apr28
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr24
11⅜	10	Addressog (1½e)	6	10⅛	10	10	Apr28
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3½	3½	3½	
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr28
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	2	10⅛	9½	9½	Apr24
22¾	17⅝	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr28
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	120	118½	120	+1½
12¼	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	3	12	12	12	
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
81	67	Allied Str pf (3)	1	67	67	67	Apr23
30⅛	22¼	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	15	23⅜	22	23	+ ⅝
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem 1½e	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	11	Amal Leather	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr25
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	46½	45	46½	+1½
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr27
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	13	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	4	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅛	Am Cable & R	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr23
65¼	57	Am Can (4)	11	58½	56⅝	58½	+1½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Apr25
33	23⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	25⅜	25	25½	+ ⅜
20½	16¼	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
110	105½	Am Ch&Cable le	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Apr28
95	69	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
5⅜	4⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	1	69	69	69	
9¾	7½	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr24
22¾	15½	Am Comm Al	5	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Am Crys Sug 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr28
6	3½	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
19¼	18½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅛	Am Export L 1½e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
24½	16¼	Am & for Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
28	18¾	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	22	22	22	+1
32	26⅜	Am & for P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
31½	21¾	Am-Haw SS 2½e	6	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
35½	33½	Am Hide & Lea	3	21½	21½	21½	
46½	36⅞	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
1⅜	1⅛	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	37¾	37½	37½	Apr28
29¼	25	Am Ice	11	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4	2¾	Am Ice pf	11	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ½
7	6	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	
10¼	7¼	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
89½	76	Am Locomotive	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	7	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr28
23¾	16⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
½	½	Am Power & Lt	1	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (17ak)	5	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+1
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	47	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
12	9⅞	Am Roll Mill 1¼e	19	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¾e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr24
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
43	36	Am Smelt (1½e)	13	37⅜	36	37⅜	+1
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135½	135½	135½	+ ½
34½	29⅜	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	3	18	17¼	18	+ ⅜
12	9⅞	Am Stores (1½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr28
6¾	5⅞	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16	16	16	—1
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87⅞	87¾	87¾	—3⅛
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr28
134¾	102⅝	Am Tel & Tel(9)	103	105	101¼	104⅞	+2⅜
49¾	33⅛	Am Tob (1e)	11	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ⅝
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	11	36	35	36	+1
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	121	120⅛	120⅛	Apr28
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	15	23½	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅛
116½	109	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	109¾	109	109	Apr28
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	5	2	17⅜	17⅜	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	41½	41¼	41½	Apr28
53⅜	33⅜	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	
76⅞	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	59	59	59	+ ½
57⅜	38⅜	Am Zinc L & S	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	20⅛	Anaconda (1½e)	28	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	2	8	8	8	Apr24
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Apr24
35	27⅞	Arch-D-M (1½e)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
111⅜	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Apr28
41⅜	25	Armour Ill	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pf pf 3k	8	54	53¾	54	—1¾
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26⅛	21	Armstrong C 1½e	1	23½	23½	23½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr28
33	23⅝	Assd Dry Goods	17	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
77¾	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	67	66⅞	67	+1½
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf (2)	*40	36⅝	35	36½	+1½
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36½	36	36	Apr23
109¼	100	Atl Refin (.40e)	11	147¾	144¾	147¾	
7	4⅜	Atl Rfin pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Apr28
50¼	46¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6½	6½	6½	
70	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
5⅜	3¼	Atlas Powd (3g)	1	44	44	44	Apr28
25⅛	17⅛	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr24
41⅜	3	Austin Nichols	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr17
		Avia Corp (.10e)	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛

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14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	10	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	7¼	7	7	Apr28
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	5	4¾	4½	4½	Apr25
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	14¾	Bath Ir W (½e)	3	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
19½	15⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	2	16	15⅜	16	Apr28
24⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr20
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	65	65	65	+1
75	63¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
16½	13½	Bell Airc (2g)	2	7	7	7	
39	32	Bendix Av (2e)	11	33	32	33	+1
14	10	Benet Ind (.40e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
52	46½	Benet Ind pf (2½g)	3	50	50	50	Apr21
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Apr27
66⅝	37½	Beth Steel (1½pf)	32	55¾	53⅝	55	+1¼
121	111¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Apr28
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Apr23
19¾	15	Black & D (1.50)	4	15½	14¾	14¾	— ¼
7⅞	5⅜	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	12	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	2	12	12	12	Apr27
21⅛	15	Boeing Airplane	25	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ¼
31¾	25½	Bohn A&B (1½e)	1	25¼	25	25½	
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr27
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	7	18¾	18½	18⅝	
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	12	22	21	22	+1
21⅛	1⅛	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	5	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅛	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr23
1¼	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
9⅜	7	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
35	29	Bkl Un Gas (½e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	Apr27
8⅞	6⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
3⅞	2¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
7⅜	6¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	14½	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	18¼	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
26	19⅞	Bullard Co (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
19¼	16	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burlington Mfg	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
7½	6¼	Burlington pf (2¾)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	2⅛	Burr Add (.30e)	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr28
6¼	5⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr28
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Butler Br pf 1½	2	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2¼	10	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr20
		Byron Jack (½e)	*2	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr28
50⅞	30¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	33⅜	Canadian Pacific	11	43⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	20	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr28
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr24
69	54¾	Case (J1) (7g)	3	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	13	31½	30	31	+ ⅜
21¼	15	Celanese (1½e)	24	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	10	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16	16	16	
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	5	14½	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
31¼	21¼	Century Rib M	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr14
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
21⅜	13¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
17	15	Champ P&F(1.40)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	Apr27
4	2⅛	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	Apr25
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr28

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	3	Chi & E Ill A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Great W pf	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr27
38⅝	33	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
52	50	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	53	53	53	Apr28
		C P 1 pr pf (2½)	1-	60½	60½	60½	Apr23
		Chi Rock Is & P	2				Apr17
		C R I & P 6% ct	5				Apr28
		C R I & P 7% pf	1				Apr20
99⅝	83⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	Apr24
138¾	117⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr20
21¼	11⅝	Childs Co	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Apr28
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	33	54¼	51⅛	53¼	Apr24
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr27
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr27
34⅜	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¾e)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	Apr27
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	3	32½	32¼	32½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	26	26	26	
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (3½e)	14	64	63¼	63¼	— ½
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	Apr27
13⅜	11¼	Colgate-P (½)	8	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
103½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr25
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	4	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅞	⅞	Col G & E (.10g)	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32¼	24	Col G&E pf A (5)	3	38¼	33¼	33¼	
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
27	24	Colum P pf (2½)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	59½	59½	59½	Apr28
18⅞	16½	Com'l Credit (3)	13	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
10	9⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	7	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	Apr20
9¾	7⅞	Comi Solv (.55g)	7	8	8	8	+ ⅛
44⅞	24⅜	Com'th & South	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	17½	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	26	25	26	+1
33⅜	21¼	Com Edis (1.80)	40	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
16½	12½	Conde Nast .40e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr25
21½	16½	Congoleum-N (1)	6	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Aire (1e)	59	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
7⅜	4⅞	Consol Cig(11½g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅜	11	Cons Cop (3½g)	25	51¼	47⅜	5	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed (1.60)	43	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
		Cons Ed pf (5)	9	82¾	82	82½	— ⅛
9	7	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr15
2⅛	1½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Cons Laundries	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	43⅜	Consol Oil (½)	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
53⅜	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
96¼	82½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	25	25	25	Apr24
13½	12	Container (½e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
31¼	23⅜	Cont Baking	28	28⅜	27¼	28⅜	
103⅞	77	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Apr28
27¼	21½	Cont Can (½e)	13	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
30¾	24	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
33	17	Cont Motors .10e	16	3	3	3	
19⅞	15⅝	Cont Oil Del ¼e	16	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
12½	8¾	Cont Steel (¼e)	13	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
51⅞	43	Cop weld S (.80)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
55¾	42¼	Cop weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
14	10⅜	Corn Prods (3)	9	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	12½	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
		Coty Internat'l	2	13	13	13	
		Crane Co (1g)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
		Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	3	6	6	6	— ½
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	36	36	36	+1
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (½e)	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
36	26⅛	Crucible Stl (1g)	10	28	27	28	+1⅜
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	69	Apr23
9	5⅞	Cuban-Am Sug	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sugar Famine Seen Due To Lack of Ships

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Disagreeing with other authorities, the Sugar Journal predicts a sugar famine in the United States this year because of lack of available ships to bring sugar from Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Fort Pipes, editor of the monthly journal independently published in the interests of the sugar industry, said in the lead article in his magazine that the total available sugar supply in the United States for 1942 was only 3,820,000 tons and that the 4,000,000 tons of offshore sugar needed for normal consumption would not be available because ships normally used for its transit would be used for war purposes.

Shortage Increasing

The Sugar Journal article stated:

"There is not only a shortage of ships but the shortage is becoming greater, and it is very serious at this writing. Not only is there more need for ships to carry the increased production of our factories to our allies, but the enemy is still sinking ships at a terrific rate.

"Let us now analyze the usual estimates of the supply of sugar in 1942. One of these estimates shows 8,500,000 tons. But of this some 3,500,000 tons are in Cuba, or will be there by the end of the year, 1,000,000 tons in Puerto Rico, and 500,000 tons in Hawaii. We won't figure on the Virgin Islands, Peru and other "full duty" countries. This gives us some 5,000,000 tons that have to be carried across the submarine-infested waters. It is there and will be here if we can have the ships and the time to get it and bring it in.

"But here is actually what is in sight for use by consumers in the United States. That is to say, the sugar is already in our country or will be. This is what can be counted on:

Stocks on hand, Jan. 1, 1942	2,180,000
"Invisibles" in the hands of industrial users	390,000
Hoarded sugar	300,000
This year's beet sugar crop available for 1942	450,000
Mainland cane sugar	500,000
Total available sugar supply in U. S. in 1942	3,820,000

"We will then need an additional 4,000,000 tons to supply our needs. The only way in which this 4,000,000 tons can now be obtained is to bring it to our shores in ships from the islands, some near and some far.

Ship Shortage

"Our greatest worry at present is the shortage of ships. Our ports are piled high with supplies and material for our allies. Surely we cannot afford to take the ships that we need for moving this stuff where it is desperately needed right now for the purpose of bringing in more sugar to the country. The American people would not want this done. They would rather deny themselves the sugar altogether than to lose this war by not employing our ships to the best advantage.

"There may be plenty of sugar in existence, but it will not be available to American consumers and they must prepare themselves for a shortage in 1942. In 1943 it may be even worse because then lend-lease requirements will be greater and we will have to supply some sugar to our allies.

"It is up to the continental United States to increase its production of sugar during the war."

Business Personals

PLAINSBORO, N. J. — H. A. Stults, Treasurer of Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, a division of the Borden Company for the past 30 years, has been elected Vice-President of the company, succeeding Henry W. Jeffers, Jr., who has been chosen President, according to an announcement by the company. Mr. Stults will continue his duties as Treasurer and Purchasing Agent.

At the annual meeting of the Securities, Commodities, Banking and Allied Industries Section of the New York Board of Trade, Marshall W. Pask of Mackay & Co., was elected chairman; Emmett Corrigan of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., vice-chairman; Matthew G. Ely of Horace S. Ely & Co., vice-chairman; O. R. Kelly of Lawyers Trust Co., vice-chairman; and M. D. Griffith, secretary. Members elected to the executive committee in addition to the above include: Harold L. Bache, J. S. Bache & Co.; Penn Harvey, W. E. Burnet & Co.; J. D. Massoletti, Downtown Restaurateurs Assn.; Oliver J. Troster, Hoit, Rose and Troster; William DeWitt of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; and Frederick S. Todman of Frederick S. Todman & Co.,

G. Lee Camp plans to retire as a Vice-President, member of the board of directors and co-general manager of the Organic Chemicals Division, Monsanto Chemical Company, on June 30, after a 41-year career in the chemical industry. Mr. Camp has been with Monsanto for the past 12 years.

Reading Co. Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Reading Company reported a net railway operating income of $3,666,872 for the three months ending March 31. This represented a decrease of $351,737 from the same period a year ago.

Great Western Sugar Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Western Sugar Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 net profit of $5,285,424, equal to $2.35 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,539,379, or $1.38 a share, in the preceding year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	104.21	104.21	104.21
3 2½s 72-67	100.22	100.18	100.18
2 2½s 72-67 reg	100.15	100.15	100.15

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	104.5	104.5	104.5

New York City Bonds

20 3s 80	101½	101	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	78	78	78
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68	68	68
7 Am&For P5s 2030	63¼	63	63¼
12 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	95½	95	95½
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106	105⅞	105⅞
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
39 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
18 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 A C Line cfi 4s 52	68½	68½	68½
32 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63⅝
42 A C Line 5s 45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
31 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61⅜	60⅝	61¼
30 B&O 95 st A	30⅝	30	30⅛
39 B&O 95 st C	34¼	33⅝	34¼
10 B&O 2000 st D	30	29⅞	30
12 B&O 96 st F	30⅛	30	30⅛
57 B&O cv 60 st	23½	22⅞	23½
70 B&O 4s 48	60⅜	59¾	60⅜
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53⅞	52¾	53⅞
8 B&O S W 50 st	42	41⅞	41⅞
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 4 34	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Beech Creek 3½s 51	81½	81½	81½
15 Benef Ind Loan 2½s 50	98⅛	98	98
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	97½	97½	97½
19 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
1 Boston&Me25s 67	77	77	77
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	89½	89½	89½
21 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40	39¾	40
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	73½	73½	73½
17 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20½	20½	20½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	98½	98½	98½
3 Bkly Un GaGs 5s 45	103	103	103
3 Bkly Un Gas 4 50	73¼	73	73
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	92½	92½	92½
8 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
10 Can Nat 4s 39 Jly	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	105¼	105⅛
11 Can Pac 5s 54	88	87¾	88
21 Can Pac 4s perp	70	69¾	70
7 Celanese 3½s 55	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	63	61¾	63¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	61¼	61¼	61¼
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	21	21	21
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56¼	56½
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	75¾	76¼
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17	17	17
2 Certain-teed 5½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
11 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102¼	101¾	102¼
30 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21¾	21½	21¾
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
2 CB&Q gen 4½s 77	78¼	78¼	78¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93	92¾	92⅞
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87½	87½
27 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26½	26½	26½
1 Chi&W Ind 4½s 2038	38½	38¼	38½
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	9	9	9
99 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16¼	15¾	16¼
21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2½
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	48⅝	48½	48⅝
25 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	49	48½	49
14 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	49	48½	49
37 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	47¼	47¾
8 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	45	44¾	44¾
17 Chi&NW gtu 5s 87	33½	33½	33½
14 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	2¼	2	2
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	21¾	21½	21¾
31 Chi & NW 4s 87	33	32¾	33
40 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	15⅝	15⅜	15½
73 CRI&P rfg 4½s 60	21¼	21	21¼
8 CRI&P 4s 88	25⅞	24⅞	25¾
48 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14¼	14¼	14½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	63	63	63
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102	102	102
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Ch & WInd 4s 52	96	96	96
4 Cin Gas & E 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
20 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49	49⅝
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	83	83	83
10 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¼	70	70
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Col F&I 5s 70	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Col&So 4½s 80	20	20	20
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	80½	80	80
2 Comwith Ed cv 3½s	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104¼	104½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Con Edis 3½s 66	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
2 Con Rys 4s 54	34¼	34	34¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	32½	32½	32½
7 Cuba RR 5s 52 C Ret	30¼	30	30
1 Cuba Pub 3s 36	91½	91½	91½
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅜	58	58⅜
29 D&RG 4½s 36	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜
211 D&RG 4s 36	18¼	17⅝	18
11 D&RG West 5s 55	3¾	3½	3¾
32 D&RG West 5s 78	18⅞	18½	18⅞
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	67¾	67¾	67¾
107 Erie 4½s 2015	48	46⅞	47⅞
8 Erie 4s 95	93	92½	93
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Fonda,J&G 4s82fd	3½	3½	3½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Ga&Ala 5s 45	19¼	19¼	19
5 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	29	29	29
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100⅞	100⅞
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77	77¾	77¾	77¾
15 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Gulf M&N 5s 50	90½	90½	90½
21 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	52¾	51¾	52⅝
5 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	80½	80½	80½
7 Housatonic 5s 37	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44¾	44¼	44¾
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¾	48½	48½
91 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	15⅝	15	15
7 Ill Bell T 2¾s 81	101	101	101
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	51⅝	51½	51½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48½	48½
49 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47½	46⅞	47½
20 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅞	46	46⅞
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	42½	52½
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51½	51	51½
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47	46¾	46¾
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
2 InterlakeIron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
43 IntGtNor 1st 6s 5	19½	19½	19½
14 IntGtNor 5s 56B	18	17⅞	18
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	18	18	18
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28	27¾	28
2 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	96	96	96
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	49½	49¼	49¼
20 Int T&T 5s 55	51¼	51⅛	51¼
10 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s61	95¼	94¾	94¾
13 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45¾	45	45¾
2 KC South 5s 50	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 KC South 3s 50	63	62½	62½
2 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	103	103	103
12 Kresge Found 3s 50	100¾	100	100¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	99½	99½	99½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79¾	79	79¾
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	79¾	79½	79¾
18 Lac Gas 5s 42	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 LE & West 3s 47	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	65¼	65¼	65¼
13 Leh Val 4½s 60 st	51¾	51¾	51¾
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	45¾	45¼	45¾
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39⅞	39½	39⅝
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	37	36¼	36¾
10 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58	58	58
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	95	95
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121	121	121
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	87½	87½	87½
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	85¼	85¼	85¼
16 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
45 MetWSideElCh4s38	8½	8½	8½
1 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	105	105	105
14 Midland RR N2 5s 40	50⅜	50	50⅜
42 MilSparta&NW4s47	28	27¾	28
8 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	14	14	14
52 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13½	13¾	13½
69 M-K-T 5s 62A	29¾	29⅝	29¾
26 M-K-T 4½s 78	21¾	21½	21⅜
43 M-K-T 4½s 78	35	34½	35
94 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	42	41½	42
33 M-K-T 4s 62 B	32½	32¼	32⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31½	31½	31½
138 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31½	31½	31½
12 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	32	31¼	32
16 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
35 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¾	31¼	31½
38 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5 MonWPalPubSv4¼s60	109	109	109
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	105	105
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42¾	42½	42½
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38¾	37⅝	38¾
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39½	39½
18 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104	104¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	77½	77½	77½
13 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	80½	80	80½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 34A	41½	41½	41½
9 NY&Greenwd L 5s 48	76	76	76
73 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54¼	54¾
72 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49½	50
22 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	52¼	52⅜
9 NYC 3½s 48	96¼	96	96
6 NYC cv 3½s 52	57½	57	57½
1 NYC&H R 3½s 97 reg	69	69	69
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 reg	49½	49½	49½
22 NYChi&StL5½s 74A	80	80	80
34 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66¾	66¾	66⅞
5 NYCh & St L 3¾s 47	99¾	99¾	99½
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	79	79	73
12 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	62	63
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	57	57	57
19 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41¼	41¾
39 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	58⅛	57	58
113 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39¼	40
9 NYNH&H 4s 67	36½	36	36
13 NYNH&H 4s 55	35⅝	35½	35⅝
22 NYNH&H 4s 56	35½	35⅜	35⅝
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47 reg	33¼	33¼	33¼
35 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7¼	7¾
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	103	103	103
1 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
29 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23½	23	23¾
Norf Sou 4½s 98	71	71	73
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Nor Am 3½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
63 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52¾	52¾
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¾	75	75
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	72½	72½	72½
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43¼	43⅜
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 84	110	110	110
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Ont Pw N Fall 3s 43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105	105¼
60 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	97¾	97	97¾
4 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	87½	87½	87½
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	100	100	100
2 Pac GG&E 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Para Pict 4s 56	99	99	99
4 Pen Co 4s 62 E	106½	106½	106½
7 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101	101
8 Pen P&L 4½s 74	101¾	101	101
9 Pen P&L 3 3½s 69	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¼	107⅞	108¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s65	102	101⅝	102
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97¼	97½
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Pen RR 4s 48	111	111	111
5 Pen RR 4s 48 st	110½	110	110½
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	91	90⅞	90⅞
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111	111	111
1 Peoria&East 4s 60	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71½	71½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 56	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
22 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	81	81¼	81½
11 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	98⅛	98	98
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	106½	106½	106½
3 PCC & StL 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100½	100½	100½
3 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	97½	97½	97½
1 Pitt Ry WVa 4½s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
23 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	79½	79½	79½
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	79½	79½	79½
3 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Republic Steel 4s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
59 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	51½	50	51½
40 Rio Gr W cl1 4s 49	22¾	21¾	22¾
13 StLPeo&NT 5s48	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
11 StLSF 4s 50 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
112 St LSF 4½s 78	17	16⅝	17
35 St LSF4½s78 ct st	16½	16¼	16½
96 St LSF 4s50A	16¾	16	16
32 St LSF 4s50A ct	16	15⅝	16
18 St LSW 5s 52	49	46	46
14 St LSW rfg 5s 90	26¾	25⅞	26⅜
7 St LSW 1st 4s 89	80½	80½	80½
20 St LSW 2nd 4s89	72¾	72½	72¾
1 St PacCShLA4½s61	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 SA&A Pass 4s63	100¼	100¼	100¼
61 SeabAL cn 4s 45	10⅛	10	10
41 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	9⅛	9	9⅛
37 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15⅞	15½	15⅞
30 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7½	7¾
6 Sea AL rfg 4s59 ct	6¾	6½	6¾
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	98	98	98
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	101½	101½	101⅝
5 So Bell T&T 5s70	106	106	106
46 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55	55⅜	55
41 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¼	53⅜	54
62 So Pac 4½s 69	54½	53¾	54¼
46 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70¼	69¾	70
55 So Pac clt 4s 49	63¾	63¼	63⅜
18 So Pac 3¾s 46	86½	86	86½
87 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56½	56¼	56⅜
18 So PacSFTef 4s50	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
8 South Ry 4½s 56	85¾	85¼	85¾
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	86½	86¼	86½
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90½	90¾
48 South Ry gen 4s 56	67½	67	67
3 Stand Oil NJ 2s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 TRR A St L 4s 53	110½	110¼	110¼
6 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¾	105¼	105¼
3 Tex & P 1st25s 2000	101	101	101
10 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67	67	67
25 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14	13	14
11 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	84	84	84
1 T St L&W 4s 50	85	85	85
9 Un Pac 2½s 71	98⅝	98½	98⅝
4 Un Pac 3½s 70	98⅝	98⅝	98¾
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	92¾	92¾	92⅞
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	95½	95½	95½
21 Wabash 1st 5s 39	86	85¾	86
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	86	85¼	86
12 Wabash 4s 91 wi	36¼	36	36
26 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78	77½	78
1 Walk'rHth 4s 55	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
7 Warren Bros 6s 41	102	102	102
15 West Shore 4s 2361	44½	44	44
2 Western Md 5½s 77A	98½	98½	98½
7 Western Md 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
14 Wostn Pac 5s 46 asd	29	28¾	29
2 Western Un 5s 60	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Westn Un 4½s 50	82¼	82	82
6 Wet&MdPg 2¾s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17	17	17
3 Wor&Conn Ry 4½s 43	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛

Foreign Bonds

17 Australia 5s 55	63	62	63
13 Australia 5s 57	63½	62½	63
8 Australia 4½s 56	57½	57	57½
3 Belgium 6s 55	95	95	95
5 Brazil 8s 41	31	31¼	31¾
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28	28	28
5 Brisbane 5s 57	59	59	59
3 Brisbane 5s 58	60	58½	60
17 Buen A 4¾s 77	57	57	57
1 Buen A 4¾s 75	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Canada 4s 60	101¼	101	101¼
3 Canada 4s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Canada 3½s 61	99	98⅞	98⅞
3 Canada 3s 67	95¾	95½	95¾
3 Canada 2½s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 Canada 2½s 44	99¼	99⅛	99¼
4 Chile Mt Bk6½s57asd	14	14	14
5 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	14	14	14
14 Chile 7s 42 asd	15⅜	15	15⅜
10 Chile 6s 60 asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s 61Jan asd	15	15	15
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
20 Colomb 3s 70	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Copenhag 5s '52	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	100	100	100
1 Cuba 5½s '45	111	111	111
1 Cuba 4½s '77	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Denmark 5s '42	38	38	38
3 Denmark 5½s '55	32½	32¼	32½
1 Haiti 6s '52	61	61	61
10 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s '54	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 Minas Ger 6½s '58	15½	14¾	15½
6 Minas Ger 6½s 59

Business Told War Marks End of Ruthless Trade Rivalry

U. S. Steel Net Drops; Output At High Level

NEW YORK, (AP)—Higher taxes reduced the net income of United States Steel Corp. for the first three months of this year substantially below the first quarter of 1941, while operations rolled at virtual capacity.

After the regular directors meeting, earnings for the quarter ended March 31 were announced at $27,921,534, compared with $36,559,995 in the same period of 1941.

Huge Taxes

Total taxes provided for were $53,299,620, of which $39,755,482 represented federal income and excess profits taxes. In the first quarter of 1941, the company set aside $22,603,379, for taxes, of which $11,800,000 was for federal levies.

The last quarter's earnings, however, were well ahead of the final three months of 1941, when $20,331,427 was reported, after provision of $55,619,783 for taxes.

The net for the March quarter was equivalent to $2.48 per common share, compared with $3.48 a year previously.

Directors ordered the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common stock, payable June 20 to stock of record May 20, and of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 20 to stock of record May 1.

The company expended $24,500,000 for additions and betterments in the first quarter, leaving unexpended balances for that purpose as of March 31 of approximately $179,000,000. In addition, it continued its policy of setting up special reserves for expenditures which must be deferred during the current rush of war business, and for contingencies, putting aside $6,000,000 in the three months period.

Shipments of finished steel in the period of 5,136,418 tons were the highest for any first quarter on record, but were a little under the 5,321,501 in the last quarter of 1941. Operations were at 101.5 per cent of theoretical capacity, compared with 105.8 per cent in the previous three months and 100.6 in the like quarter of last year.

Record Pay Roll

The pay roll for the period was $164,788,652, a record, and average employes 325,530.

In a press conference after the board meeting, Irving S. Olds, president of the corporation, said current operations were at capacity, both in ingots and finished products.

During March, he said, priority rated tonnage turned out by the corporation's steel-making subsidiaries represented 97 per cent of total shipments. These, he said, were to fill orders during priority-ratings of A-10 or better. For Carnegie- Illinois Steel, the biggest subsidiary, the priority shipments aggregated 99 per cent of the total. There was no civilian steel released.

U. S. Steel Output For Week Put At 100 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age estimated the nation's steel mills would operate this week at 100 per cent of rated capacity, a record high figure under present output potentiality.

More scrap iron and steel is the main factor in the increased ingot production, the trade journal said, some mills reporting modest reserves were being built up.

The Iron Age said that judging from recent developments in the metals industry, "the stage is set for new and higher levels of activity which will prove to be among the war's decisive factor."

"Large sections of the aircraft industry are beginning to carry out important maneuvers on new models and new materials which eventually are likely to form a startling chapter in aviation history," it said in its review of the week.

"At the same time the industry is expanding rapidly. The first complete aircraft plant of important size in the Chicago area will soon be in construction, according to information given the Iron Age and subsequently censored and confirmed at Washington. The plant will be operated by Douglas Aircraft Co. and built with government funds. It will produce a large type of plane.

"In the background metallurgists are quietly stepping up tensile strengths of aircraft materials to points which 18 months ago seemed impossible of attainment. Genuine progress is being made toward adjusting specifications.

"As to the steel industry, thoughts in governmental circles recently have been directed toward more expansion—110,000,000 tons of ingots or what have you—but such a trend is quite likely to be forestalled by the industry's constantly improved performance and by the difficulties in obtaining enough scrap and pig iron to support any very large expansion."

Anaconda Wire Net $1.30

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. had net profit in the March quarter of $548,235, equal to $1.30 a share on the capital stock, against $748,811, or $1.77 a share in the March quarter of 1941.

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Passing of National Isolation Cited at C. of C. Convention

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29—American business is about ready to see the bars of national isolation smashed down for once and all, if we are to judge from the tenor of much of the talk here at the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

If any one trend of thinking as expressed in the program of this meeting stands out above the main theme of war production, it is this wider acceptance of the world view. It is primarily an economic reaction, for these men are necessarily concerned with commerce, but it inevitably involves recognition of the need for political solidarity as well.

Albert W. Hawkes, Chamber President, touched off the subject yesterday in his dynamic appeal for national unity, in which, referring to the need to discuss postwar reconstruction, he said: "We must be willing to assume our place along with other powers of the world to establish a world policing agency to prevent another war of this character."

The bald renunciation of a policy of isolationism which has in the past marked the philosophy of many sections of national thinking, was enthusiastically applauded by the businessmen delegates, representing altogether approximately a million or more of their kind throughout the nation.

Initial Steps

First steps in achieving world solidarity, however, may very well come through hemispheric unity, two speakers held.

W. D. Jones, Chairman of the Board of International Business Machines Company of Toronto, declared that while "world events will push us along toward a greater degree of economic unity," that interdependence may well first express itself in a closer economic collaboration among the 21 American republics.

Mr. Jones specifically proposed establishment, as suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of a hemispheric dollar, although he admitted that there can be no such common monetary unit until barriers to trade and immigration are removed. "For fluctuations in the value of currency," he pointed out, "is only a reflection of the tension brought about by restrictions on the movement of commodities and people."

End of Ruthless Trade

The present war, Mr. Jones opined is the culmination of, and also marks the end of, an era of intense, ruthless trade rivalry, as well as "stupid if not worse diplomacy." Not only have rates of duties on imports into the leading commercial countries been raised beyond all reason, he insisted, but there have been imposed quota systems and other stringent regulations which have been aimed directly at competition rather than anything else.

"The evil of that system," he added, "has become so generally recognized that it will probably be abandoned in the period of reconstruction following the war and, we hope, abandoned for all time."

Indirectly from South America came a similar plea, going so far as to advocate an out-and-out policy of free trade. "After the conclusion of the war," said J. B. Thomas, United States representative of the Argentine Trade Promotion Corporation, in New York, some new world setup that will assure peace for all time is the fervent hope of everyone.

"U. S. Must Lead Way"

"Whether general geographic blocs are formed all over the world or not," said Mr. Thomas, "the people of this nation are giving more thought to what can be done to facilitate the flow of trade in both directions among all countries of the Western Hemisphere. The United States must lead the way by dropping the trade barriers which it has erected over the past quarter century."

Mr. Thomas proposed first a strong economic tie-up with Canada, and asked whether it is beyond the realm of practicability to "abolish all custom barriers and to let trade flow freely between the two countries."

It already has been rumored, he noted, that plans are under way for allowing the free interchange of strategic war materials between both countries. "With Canada and the United States trading freely," he said, "it shouldn't be impossible to work out free trading with the rest of the countries in the hemisphere."

Eastman Kodak Sales Increase 31 P. C. Over 1941

JERSEY CITY, N. J., (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company reported sales this year up to March 21, totaled $40,430,035, an increase of 31 per cent over comparable 1941.

In a statement prepared for delivery at the annual stockholders' meeting at which four directors were re-elected, President Thomas J. Hargrave declared:

"The largest percentage increase in sales was made by Tennessee Eastman Corporation. Such consolidated sales do not include special military apparatus and equipment manufactured by the company either for the United States Government or for prime contractors, but do include all photographic supplies and equipment sold to the Government."

He predicted sales of cameras, cine-kodaks and kodascopes would show a downward trend the remainder of the year, adding the manufacturing plants in which the products are made have now been almost completely converted to war work. He said "some decline is anticipated" during the year in sales of amateur sensitized goods.

Re-elected to the board with Mr. Hargrave were: James Sibley Watson, Rochester, N. Y.; Herman C. Sievers, vice-president of the Company; and Paul Strong Achilles, grandson of Colonel Alvah Strong. George Eastman's early business partner and a lecturer on business and industrial psychology at Columbia University.

New Haven Issues New Booklet for Passengers

In an endeavor to increase the traveling public's understanding of problems currently faced by The New Haven Railroad during the war emergency, the road has begun distributing on its trains the first issue of an illustrated eight-page booklet entitled "Rider's Digest."

Besides describing the demands being made on this railroad as result of the war effort, the booklet contains a description of The New Haven's blackout activities, an explanation of the meaning of train whistle signals, and various items of interest to the New England travelers.

Primary purposes of this interesting booklet, which will be published monthly, is to keep The New Haven's legions of passengers informed on what's happening on the railroad, to tell them about the road's wartime jobs so that they will be able to appreciate the reason "why"—whenever emergency assignments may interfere with their comfort and convenience.

The booklet is part of the program, inaugurated by President Howard S. Palmer when he became head of the road in 1934, to improve the service which the railroad offers the public.

General Refractories Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Refractories Co. reported March quartet net of $257,401, equal to 55 cents a capital share, compared with $354,333, or 75 cents a share, in the comparable 1941 quarter.

Farm Bloc Opposed To Parity Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several farm state Senators have taken immediate issue with Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard's statement that "farmers have everything to gain and nothing to lose" in President Roosevelt's proposed high cost of living control program.

"They are trying to shove us into socialistic communism but I'm not going. We're still in America," commented Chairman Ellison Smith (D), South Carolina, of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Oppose Parity Cut

Other Senators and Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that Mr. Wickard was badly mistaken if he believed farmers wanted ceilings on agricultural prices to become effective at 100 per cent of parity, instead of 110 per cent, and to allow unrestricted sales of government farm stocks.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his 7-point message to Congress, proposed that the level on which price controls could be fastened on farm products be reduced from 110 per cent of parity to 100 per cent. (Parity is a price calculated to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power that it had in a given period, generally 1909-14.)

The 110 per cent level, and other restrictions, were written into the agricultural price control law by the Congressional farm bloc several months ago over administration protests. Senator Prentiss Brown (D), Michigan, administration leader, said that he was "very pessimistic about our ability to get any reduction for farm price ceilings at this time."

Mr. Roosevelt informed Congress that legislation was needed to alter the present law, but Senator Brown said that he had seen no such proposal.

Mr. Wickard's statement, issued by his office, brought from Mr. O'Neal the query:

"Why pick the farmer out?"

He asserted there was nothing in the President's program to "put any ceilings on labor and until there are some, Congress won't change its present laws or views."

Republican leader Charles McNary (Ore) and Senators Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Russell (D) of Georgia also served notice they would oppose any attempt to alter present price controls over farmers.

Sees Confusion

Senator O'Mahoney said he feared that Mr. Wickard's statement "confuses the whole problem," saying there was little relationship between prices farmers received and retail prices paid by consumers.

Mr. Wickard's statement, expressing full accord with the President's program, said in part:

"Farmers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a program. Every farmer who farmed during and after the last war remembers the disastrous results which followed the upward spiraling of prices during the war."

He added that farmers "will be glad to see the Price Control Act changed so that the general level of farm prices will not advance beyond parity because they have accepted parity as being fair in principles. The great majority of them have not favored restrictions on the sale of Government-owned stocks of farm products, and now I am sure they will be pleased to see those restrictions removed."

Roosevelt Stresses Using Pay and Not Deposits for Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt asserted he believed people should invest current earnings in war bonds and stamps rather than take money out of savings account or liquidate other investments to buy the securities.

The Chief Executive told a press conference there was not much use in taking $1,000 out of a bank, where it probably is serving a useful purpose, and putting into the bonds. In his seven-point program to hold down living costs, he said, he was referring to using current earnings when he said every dime and dollar not needed for vital essentials should be used to buy war bonds and stamps.

He was reminded that there now is a limit of $5,000 on the amount of one series of the bonds a person can buy in a year and ceiling of $50,000 on two other series, and he was asked whether removal of the limits was contemplated.

He replied that he, his interrogator, and other millionaires were going to worry less and less about such figures. Of course, he said, if some people have net incomes larger than $55,000, they might encounter some difficulty.

(The bond limitations discussed at the conference apply only to "war bonds," which bear higher interest rates than regular treasury securities. There is no limit on purchases of regular Treasury bonds.)

Mr. Roosevelt shunted aside as another detail the question of whether he would issue a directive to the War Labor Board asking it to stabilize wages.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina reported that he had not found "any feverish demand" in the House Ways and Means Committee for a limit of $25,000 on individual incomes after payment of taxes, as recommended by President Roosevelt.

He made the statement after the committee had discussed the President's message with Randolph Paul, Treasury tax adviser, for two hours behind closed doors.

Mr. Doughton said that Mr. Paul had advised the members that "we are entitled to a pretty liberal construction" of the message and said that the individual income limitation was discussed only generally.

Cleveland Railway Co. Becomes City Property

CLEVELAND, April 28 (AP)—Signing of the papers will make the Cleveland Railway Co. officially the property of the city.

Walter J. McCarter, for the last four years operating vice-president of the trolley and bus system, was named Commissioner of Municipal Transportation last night by Mayor Frank J. Lausche, at an annual salary of $11,500, which is $1,000 under his past salary.

Two Exchange Seats Sold

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Arrangements were made yesterday to sell two New York Stock Exchange seats for $18,000 each. A seat sold April 17 for $17,000.

Commercial Loans Decline Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans had declined for the fifth consecutive week.

A decline of $74,000,000 was noted for the week ended April 22, in banks of 101 leading cities. The loans totaled $6,874,000,000, or $1,365,000,000 more than a year ago.

Cabot Gas Authorized To Sell Natural Gas Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Cabot Gas Corporation was authorized by the Federal Power Commission to abandon its natural gas pipeline and other property located in Monroe County, N. Y., by sale and transfer to the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation for $100,000 pursuant to the terms of an application filed by the Cabot company.

The property includes 101,875 feet of 14-inch welded steel pipe and unlimited franchises for the rendering of natural gas service in the towns of Gates, Chili, Wheatland and Greece in Monroe County.

All of the applicant's natural gas requirements have been purchased from its parent company, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., at the New York-Pennsylvania boundary.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Shows Decline in Quarter's Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. reported for the quarter ended March 31 net earnings of $1,829,485, equal to 47 cents a share against $1,147,381 or 56 cents a share for the corresponding period last year.

The company said that because laws increasing Federal taxes effective Jan. 1, 1942, apparently will be enacted the first quarter's net earnings may be reduced when provision is made for such increases.

Anti-Inflation Plan Viewed Handling Wages Too Tenderly

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street observers are inclined to view the President's cost-of-living message on Monday as conforming to Bernard Baruch's recent description of the whole anti-inflation program so far as "too little and too late." As a venture into political economy the message is considered more political than economic.

Principal criticism, of course, lies in the tenderness with which the wage problem was handled, and in the inherent contradiction between the President's statement that "our standard of living will have to come down," and his statements that wages "in general can and should be kept at existing scales," and that time-and-a-half should not be abolished as "otherwise . . . weekly pay envelopes would be reduced."

Effect of Salary Limit

Equally sound politics and poor economics was seen in the $25,000 limit proposed for net personal incomes.

Such a ceiling has much, politically, to recommend it. It is about the same as the British ceiling; for though no direct comparison can be made (since Britain has no flat ceiling) Sir Kingsley Wood in his recent budget message cited the case of a man with a total income of £66,000 who would only have £5,000 left after the tax. Anything over that is in Britain taxed at the rate of 95 per cent (19/6 in the pound), making it unlikely that any personal income could net over £6,000 after taxes, which at $4 to the pound comes very close to the President's figure.

Moreover this $25,000 figure has been rumored and bruited about for some time, and corporations and executives have opened themselves wide to such attack through the wave of salary and bonus increases in the last year or so. Lastly such a salary ceiling was actually imposed some years ago in ship-subsidy legislation under which no ship operating company was eligible for operating subsidies if it paid its executives over $25,000—before taxes.

However, such a ceiling would have no important effect on the inflation gap. At most it might bring in something round perhaps $3,000,000,000. In fact, figures published for 1940 income this week indicate that $3,000,000,000 would clean out all such incomes—not down to $25,000 but down to nothing. The inflation gap, however, will apparently be about 20 times that size. OPA has just raised its estimate of 1942 national consumer income to from $110 to $117 billions, with only about $65,000,000,000 of goods to meet it.

Moreover a good part of these cushy incomes are saved anyway and invested either in defense bonds or in stocks, corporation bonds, or municipals, and do not go into expenditures. The argument is also made that a considerable part of them goes into donations, charities, support of relatives, etc., but that is an ethical more than it is an economic matter. The point is that slicing the top off at $25,000 would bring in only perhaps $3,000,000,000, less a substantial shrinkage in the market for war bonds.

Wages Increase

The big increase in national consumer income is in wages and small salaries, estimated to be running currently round $1,500,000,000 a month in excess of a year ago. Large further increases are before the War Labor Board, including the request of UAAAW of $1 a day more for 200,000 General Motors workmen, and demands of almost as much for 183,000 "Little Steel" workers, plus wage increases requested for 30,000 shipbuilders, 20,000 textile workers, and the employees of Alcoa.

Furthermore even if wage schedules are frozen, wage payments will continue to rise on four counts: 1—longer hours, at time-and-a-half; 2—shift of men from civilian to higher-paying war industries; 3—upgrading; and 4—upward adjustment of sub-standard scales to average or top rates for comparable work.

Most wage increases now must come out of the government, rather than the employer. For instance Inland Steel in a wage-brief against a 12½c per hour increase for its men says the increase will cost the company $337,000 and the U. S. Treasury (in lost taxes) $2,500,000, and if generally applied through industry would cost the country round $9,000,000,000 (which happens to be three times the capturable income over $25,000.

Most practical part of the President's program, therefore, is the price-ceiling to be inaugurated this week. This will involve enormous cost and manifold inequities to be straightened out later but appears (in the absence of realistic fiscal and tax policies) the only way to curb the rise in prices which has accelerated in recent months.

Retailers Hit Hard

Retailers will be among those hardest hit. Most of their heavy inventories were bought last fall, when wholesale prices were substantially lower than they are today. In March, 1942, which is to be the base period for the overall ceiling, retailers were generally pricing on the basis not of replacement cost but of book-cost or average cost. So when they come to replace at higher wholesale prices and then have to sell at March retail prices they will be in a jam. Hence their vigorous recent efforts to get OPA to "roll back" wholesale prices to December levels for ceiling purposes. This would mean that the ceiling would apply to the wholesale prices which fit the retail prices. They were unsuccessful, but have two months in which to recoup.

An early adjustment is expected in the ceiling on clothing prices, in which the retailers would otherwise be very sharply squeezed in the fall by having to sell at this spring's retail prices the goods bought at this spring's wholesale prices.

Glycerine From the Lowly Peanut To Help Knock Off Enemy Tanks

LAS CRUCES, N. M. (AP)—It is a scientific fact that peanuts are going to help knock off enemy tanks.

Peanuts make glycerine for explosives and the American peanut crop this year will be increased 255 per cent, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, southwestern division, was told by Arthur W. Young and Earl T. Duke of Texas Technological College.

Peanuts will show the largest increase of all the American crops which produce seed oils. The war demands on oil bearing seed crops this year are 11,000,000,000 pounds, which includes not only explosives but the fats and oils essential for many uses both in war machines and industry.

The present reserve stocks, the report stated, are only enough for six weeks. Last year, 7,000,000,000 pounds of domestic seed oils were produced.

Argentine flax and Brazilian castor beans are the main import sources left and the rest of the shortage is to be made up, if possible, with cottonseed, American flax, soybeans and peanuts, with the latter showing the largest percentage increase.

Sunflower seeds will help win the war, also the less familiar seeds such as castor beans, sunflour and perprilla, all of which can be grown in the United States.

The scientists suggested that farmers look into the possibilities, for while not many will be able to raise these seeds, those in favorable localities can help.

In another war phase, red milo maize bread has possibilities as a healthful war food, as reported by Mina Wolf Lamb and Lottie Reed, also of Texas Technological College. They are testing this whole wheat for vitamin B. It is likewise a source of vitamin A, but the tests do not yet show exactly how good.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 31,940 barrels to 3,592,145 for the week ended April 25, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production increased 25,750 to 1,118,550; California, 7,000 to 645,250; Illinois, 2,240 to 298,025; Oklahoma, 4,100 to 400,750; Kansas, 100 to 253,200; Michigan, 1,600 to 60,800; Colorado, 75 to 4,975; Wyoming, 900 to 93,000.

East Texas production was down 50 to 225,850; Eastern Fields, 1,050 to 119,750; Louisiana, 7,605 to 317,530, and Montana, 205 to 21,425.

Need Seen to Push Coal Production in Off-Season

CINCINNATI (AP) — Thomas J. Thomas, associate director of the Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordination, declared that while current coal production is keeping pace with expectations it would be necessary to continue it "through the off season."

Addressing 1,000 delegates to the 19th annual American Mining Congress, Mr. Thomas said that on the basis of present indications, this year's coal requirements would range from 550,000,000 to 570,000,000 tons of bituminous and 60,000,000 tons of anthracite, against a 1941 output of 502,860,000 and 54,350,000 tons, respectively.

Reiterating insistence that consumers buy ahead and store up fuel for possible emergencies, Mr. Thomas declared that from Jan. 1 through April 19, mines averaged 11,283,000 tons of bituminous a week against an expected average output of "not less than 11,000,000 tons," and for anthracite, 1,149,000 tons weekly compared with an anticipated averge of 1,150,000.

U. S. Rubber Announces New Lifesaving Device

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Co. said it had perfected a lifesaving device made of newly discovered cellular rubber.

The device was composed of a spider-like network of discs of the new material strung together with ropes and came equipped with a self-lighting electric lamp which would burn for 48 hours.

It was designed to support 30 persons clinging to it, the company said, and if a person were injured he could be placed on top of the raft-like surface.

It could be used particularly well in torpedo sinkings, because it could be thrown overboard when there was not time to launch a lifeboat or raft.

Cellular rubber is composed of millions of small cells filled with nitrogen gas and has twice the buoyancy of cork, the company said.

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Anthem Puts United U. S. On Its Feet

Continued from Page 1

make he sacrifices understood and acceptable.

Mr. Roosevelt did not lecture the nation. He did not even appeal to it. He simply told three stories about the war.

Story of the Squalus

One was about the submarine Squalus. This was the submarine that went down tragically off the New England coast with most of the crew lost. It was raised from the depths, refitted, and now has a brilliant record of war achievement. Three of the crew who were originally saved from it, he said, are serving on the same ship.

He told also of a "simple, modest, retiring" missionary, Dr. Corydon M. Wassell who was caught in Java with 12 wounded men when the Japanese drive came, and who stuck to his job and brought them out safely to Australia.

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt told a story that brought a tug to the hearts of nearly everybody. It was about a Flying Fortress that bombed Japanese transports in the Philippines and that got behind the others and was attacked by 18 enemy planes. Pilot Hewitt T. Wheless kept the plane at its work. Most of the crew was killed or wounded. The ship was a wreck.

"With two engines gone and the plane practically out of control, the American bomber returned to its base after dark and made an emergency landing.

"The mission had been accomplished."

Mr. Roosevelt told those stories and then the band played the National Anthem. It was all as simple as that.

Women Voters Mapping Wartime Policies

By Bernice Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29—A revised program, streamlined to place emphasis on war and postwar problems, will occupy the attention of the National League of Women Voters today. The platform, presented at the opening session of the biennial convention April 28, is being debated this week and as adopted in final form, will set the wartime keynote of action and policy.

Charged by Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President, to consider this "the most momentous convention in the history of the League save the one when it was organized here in Chicago 22 years ago," delegates were advised that the League wishes to focus its attention on an "active list" of policies for immediate and constant study, legislative support, and opinion making.

Proposals on which the League's National Board is authorized to call for Federal action, when needed to give effect, concern vital national issues and look ahead to postwar organization. They include the proposal of a war-finance program based as far as possible on tax revenues, which takes into account control of inflation, fair distribution of the tax burden and minimizing post-war dislocations, consideration of possible economies of Government services in wartime, and the curbing of inflation through price control, rationing, and curtailing purchasing power.

Development of Policy

They also ask for development of a war policy for labor and management that will insure maximum production and, at the same time, preserve the right of collective bargaining. The program seeks preservation of the greatest degree of civil liberty consistent with national safety in war, development of a public-health policy which will insure Federal, state, and local responsibility for the promotion of public-health services. Also being considered are the effect upon the Federal system of the changing Federal, state, and local relationships in administration and finance and adapting of local government to wartime demands.

© Harris & Ewing
Miss Marguerite M. Wells
President, National League of Women Voters.

Looking to a nation at peace, proposals ask for adoption of current policies, political and economic, which will facilitate participation of the United States in the making and execution of plans for world-wide reconstruction and postwar organization for peace "which will eventually include all peoples regardless of race, religion, or political persuasion."

The platform for this the fifteenth convention, which must also be debated and adopted, represents conclusions reached by the League as a whole in fields to which it has given sustained attention, many of which are now part of the Government pattern. In the platform is stated that "authority in a democratic government comes from the people," that "the authority of the people in our democratic government is delegated by them to elected representatives and officials and through them to appointed officers," and that "efficiency in democratic government may be achieved only by constant effort."

In addition to a statement of specific division of the whole League platform over a period of years, there is also a section on foreign policy which it proposes "should be conducted for the good of the nation as a whole and should be based on the fact that the nations of the world are interdependent."

Keynote for the League's new wartime service to the public was set by Bernard A. Devoto, author and editor of Harper's Magazine. Referring to the members as "wardens of democracy" he urged them to "the free use of a courageous intelligence" as a safeguard for democracy and in their own home towns, among friends in churches, and clubs to "be vigilant to detect the erosion that war makes on the habits of free minds. Drag them into the light, force them into the air, put a stern and realistic intelligence to work on them. Intolerances of creed, or race, or cast, or social position; injustices of power, or pressure, or class, or ignorance or fear of orthodoxy; the sown doubts of leadership, the sown doubt of faith and belief—these are the seeds of civil war. Face them. Insist on their planting being aired. Forbid their growth."

Roosevelt Reveals Big AEF's Are Ready on Many Fronts

Continued from Page 1

tory will mean "the restoration of a free and independent France."

7. Hints that a sudden turn in the war may bring the Mediterranean to the fore as one of the active theaters of the fighting.

8. Reveals that at this moment America is devoting $100,000,000 to war purposes every week and that before the year is over will be doubling that weekly war expenditure.

9. Mobilizes public opinion to help the administration fight off political pressure groups which would stall or dilute his seven-point program to keep down the cost of living by putting a ceiling—and as low a ceiling as possible—on prices, profits and wages.

10. Taunts Hitler for his "frantic speech" of last Sunday the real meaning of which he was sure would not escape large numbers of German and Italian people.

New Note of Confidence

There was plainly a new note of confidence in both the President's words and his manner. It was a confidence which was the more apparent because President Roosevelt's latest fireside chat was singularly free from oratorical straining. He spoke simply, directly, positively and informatively. He had a great story to tell the country and he told it persuasively.

His undecorated recital of a number of little publicized illustrations of the bravery and heroism of American soldiers in the past few months was the most effective kind of appeal to American farmers, American workers, and American businessmen to make their necessary sacrifices in "winning through to victory."

No important speech in many months—both before and since America's entry into the war—has given such evidence of the President at his best, such evidence of his leadership at its best. No speech has seemed to give such a clear impression of the President—his poise and dedication—as they have appeared to correspondents who have watched him closely in recent days.

Here in this speech President Roosevelt did not appeal for the support of the nation. He assumed it. He feels that sure about America at war.

In notable detail and forthrightness the President's address dealt with the whole gamut of pressing war issues. He singled out several of America's Allies for special remarks and directed words of encouragement to peoples whose homelands have been overrun by Axis aggression. His main observations can best be summarized under the following topical headings:

Russia: President Roosevelt cites the European front as constituting the most important development in the war thus far, embracing, as it does, the crushing offensive by the "great armies of Russia" against the powerful German Army.

Hitler-Laval: The American Government is greatly concerned lest "those who have recently come to power may seek to force the brave French people to submission to Nazi despotism."

French Territory: Its military use by the Axis powers will be "prevented" by the United Nations.

Japan Checked: "In the Far East we have passed through a phase of serious losses . . . but there is good reason to believe that their (the Japanese) southward advance has been checked.

Offensives: Here the President declared unequivocally that Australia, New Zealand and "much other territory" will be bases for offensive action.

American planes, President Roosevelt pointed out, are now helping in the defense of French colonies and "soon American Flying Fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of Europe."

In the Mediterranean area matters appear on the surface to be quiet, but the President significantly emphasized that "the situation there is receiving very careful attention."

Hopeless Cause: The President so described the outlook for the Axis. With obvious reference to Hitler's latest speech, President Roosevelt said: "In the German and Italian peoples themselves there is a growing conviction that the cause of Naziism and Fascism is hopeless."

China: The news from Burma is admittedly bad. The Japanese may cut the Burma Road anytime now but the President pledges to China with assurance that his pledge can be fulfilled that "no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

Seditious Publications and Propagandists: The nation's great war effort will be carried through to its victorious conclusion by the indomitable will and determination of the American people. It must not be, President Roosevelt warns, "impeded by a few bogus patriots who use the sacred freedom of the press to echo the sentiments of the propagandists in Tokyo and Berlin. And, above all, it shall not be imperiled by the handful of noisy traitors—betrayers of America and of Christianity itself—would-be dictators who in their hearts and souls have yielded to Hitlerism and would have this Republic do likewise."

Cost of Living: The President restated and expounded the seven anti-inflation measures which he presented to Congress on Monday. At one point his address went further than his message. This was on wages. Originally he asked only for "stabilization of remuneration" which would leave room for considerable flexibility. But in his Fireside Chat President Roosevelt said to workers—as he previously told management with respect to profits—that "you will have to forego higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war."

Retail Prices

Continued from Page 1

which had taken place in 64 defense and manufacturing areas named by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. His recommendations called for putting such rents back to levels in effect on Jan. 1, April 1, or July 1, 1941. In the New York City area, where there has been no large influx of defense workers save around Long Island airplane plants, the rents are to be fixed at March 1, 1942, levels.

America's adoption "for the duration" of a virtual managed economy insofar as prices are concerned brought comment from many sectors of the wholesale and retail front. Newsprint manufacturers, who had been seeking higher prices to compensate for increased operating costs, were "shocked" at the OPA order fixing newsprint prices at the level of October, 1941. They termed the OPA inconsistent in allowing groundwood pulp producers an increase of $6 a ton two weeks ago and then putting an "old" ceiling on newsprint.

Wall Street's general reaction was calm, the market showing no direct effects. Volume of trading remained low and there was no sign of stocks being dumped.

The most certain prediction in most merchant quarters was that the OPA would face a barrage of requests for readjustment of a wide range of prices.

OPA Freezes Cost of Living; Sets General Price Ceilings

Continued from Page 1

required to register in writing on forms which the Office of Price Administration will provide. If a company violates an order after it has been licensed it will be warned once, and then if it continues to violate the order its license to sell the product may be suspended for 12 months.

While pointing out that the Price Control law provides criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for treble damages as penalties for violation, Mr. Henderson emphasized that he is not looking for a chance to put people in jail. He warned housewives against starting fights with their grocers and storekeepers. If a customer believes she is being overcharged, she is told to question the storekeeper, then report the violation to the nearest War Price and Rationing Board, 10,000 of which will be operating in all parts of the country.

Statements for Examination

After July, each retailer will be required to have a prepared statement available for examination by all customers showing the highest prices for all commodities or services which he delivered or supplied during March.

Different stores will still be allowed to charge different prices for the same article. A certain brand of tomatoes may sell for a maximum price of 12 cents at one store, for instance, while down at the corner, another store sells the same can for 11 cents, because that was its March maximum. Since the regulation specifically allows any seller to lower his price, Mr. Henderson pointed out the possibility that competition may well iron out many of the different prices over a period of time.

The "general maximum price regulation," as the Henderson order is officially known, applies to prices at all levels—manufacturer, wholesale and retail—of every commodity or product, domestic or imported, that is neither covered by a separate OPA regulation or specifically excluded. All of the existing OPA schedules issued over the past year continue in full force.

Commodities not covered include:

Advertising, newspapers, books, magazines, motion pictures, wages, common carrier and public utility rates, insurance, real estate and professional fees, all of which are excluded from the Price Control law's definition of a "commodity."

Commodities which do not have organized markets such as highly seasonal vegetables, fresh fish and game, objects of art and collector's items.

Primary raw materials, such as timber and mineral ores.

Farm products "in substantially their original state" except bananas, eggs and poultry, milk products, flour, mutton and lamb, fresh fish and seafood, dried prunes, dry edible beans, linseed oil, mixed feed for animals, manure, living animals, books, wood and gum for naval stores, securities, and used automobiles.

Various transactions of an individual or special nature are exempted, such as meals served by a restaurant, charity sales, beauty shop prices and fees of doctors, dentists and lawyers.

Machinery is provided in the new order whereby a seller who finds his maximum prices abnormally low compared with prevailing maximum prices for the same article or services may petition the OPA for individual relief.

The Nation Moves Again—Repairs, War Priorities, and Real Estate

Home Repairs Permissible Even in War Emergencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 29—The war does not stand in the way of fixing a roof that leaks. If the roof is beyond repair, you can get a new one. If the porch needs attention, it can be fixed. Windows, doors, screens, storm sash, wallboards, flooring and similar materials, can be obtained, if needed.

Thus did Paul S. Collier, Director of Northeastern Homes Foundation encourage homeowners to go ahead and fix their worn housing accessories without feeling that they are being unpatriotic. Uncle Sam, he said, has exempted from its limitation on materials all repair and maintenance work necessary to keep the nation's housing "up to scratch."

"Lumber and other building materials have not been frozen by the Government," Mr. Collier stated, "and they may be procured for use in a number of ways established by order of the War Production Board. And it is not necessary to go through a lot of red tape to get them." If the porch is in need of attention, it, too, can be fixed. You can get windows, doors, screens, storm sash, wallboards, flooring, and similar materials for any that are worn out.

Modernizing Possible

"Not only that but a certain amount of modernizing and remodeling can be done—generally as much as the average person would want to undertake at one time—a total of $500 can be expended in any 12-month period without need of permit.

"When it comes to stores, and other commercial or industrial buildings, you may go as high as $5,000," continues Mr. Collier.

"The Government recognizes the place which the farm occupies in our national War Program and it has generously extended the amount to $1,000 which can be spent on farm buildings (except residences) without the need for securing a permit.

"A number of people have been concerned with the effect of the War Production Board's order on new construction. Some of them with foundations in, ready to continue with framework, have become panicky for fear of loss involved in having construction stopped. This fear is needless," continued Mr. Collier, "because the War Production Board specifically exempts such structures from being affected by the order. The only condition is that construction has begun; that is to say that materials were physically incorporated into the structure previous to April 9, 1942.

Reconstruction Work

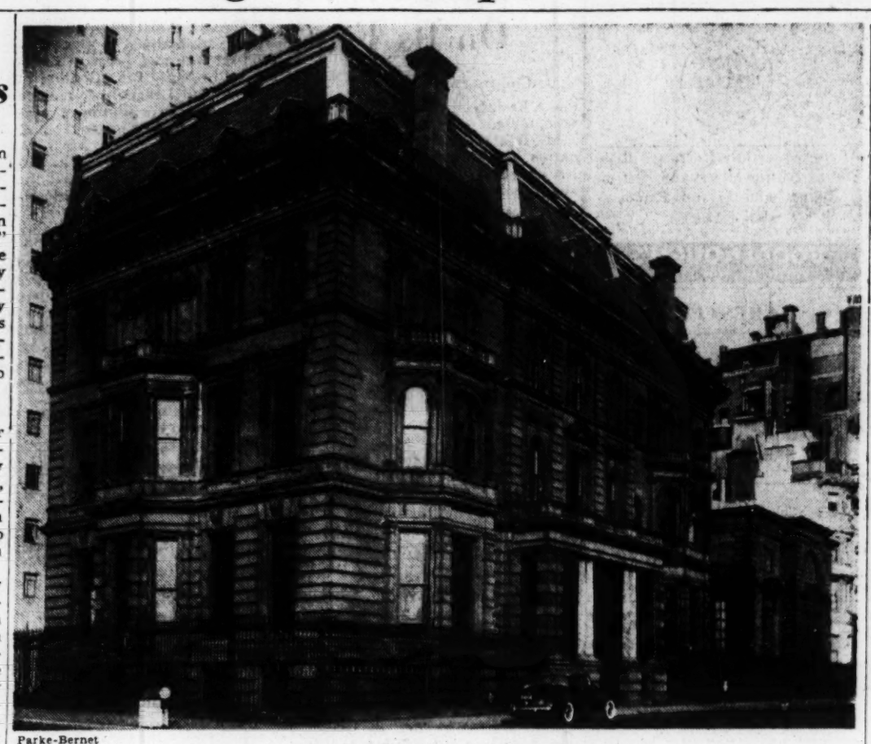
"Then, too, this recent order permits the restoration or reconstruction of residential property damaged or destroyed after Jan. 1, 1942 by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, or the public enemy even though the cost exceeds $500. No permit is needed to restore such losses if they should occur.

"In defense areas, homes may still be built for war workers, providing their total cost is less than $6,000 and a certificate has been issued by the Director of Priorities. A number of such houses are being built because they are vitally needed and the Government recognizes and desires to co-operate fully in making adequate housing facilities available where the need exists for war workers.

"Retail lumber and building material dealers are generally well informed and are in position to help the average person take care of his needs within the scope of the Government Conservation Order.

"When in doubt about any specific job that comes up around the home or any new building you would like to erect, the local retail lumber and building material dealers will gladly advise with you and provide the facts which are essential to your proceeding with the work to be done.

"Neither as a nation nor as an individual do we expect to gain if we allow property to depreciate beyond the point of salvage. Such a condition was never intended."



Parke-Bernet

Decentralization in Reverse

Decentralization of old, single-family residences has struck again in New York City at 811 Fifth Avenue, where the Harry Payne Whitney mansion, famous residential showplace pictured here, follows the trend toward demolition. The mansion will be replaced by a modern apartment house. Although this is technically called decentralization, actually the result will be greater concentration of families in the city.

Spring Moving Promises an All-Time High

By W. Clifford Harvey

Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The moving vans of the nation are doing the biggest business in long-distance freight this Spring since the wheel of transportation poised itself on a rubber tire and went out on the highways looking for families who wanted to change their places of residence.

Householders are moving over the highways this Spring at a rate 50 per cent ahead of last year, and they are not just moving from one house into another, but from one State into another and from coast to coast, according to a report by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, today.

With Spring moving mounting to what is expected to be an all-time high rate for the nation, the easy-to-maintain rental units close to transportation facilities and frequently located in older, built-up districts are finding ready markets for the first time in 10 years. And with families shut off from their usual forms of recreation due to curtailed automobile use, the home is regaining its place as the center of the families' activities, both social and recreational.

Moving Shifts

Ordinarily the nation's families think in terms of moving in the Fall. Estimates reveal that more than 75 per cent move around Oct. 1. But this year far more families are moving in the Spring than moved last October, and the January movement, usually the low-ebb season in residential changes, was greater than the October peak of 1941.

Van movements are considered fairly good gauges of national moving trends. Yet this year the transfers of residences are even greater than the van traffic implies. For many wage earners are moving to residences close to defense plants, without taking their families with them, and many other families are changing locations while leaving their furniture behind them in warehouses.

Observing this latter trend, the National Association pointed out that 90 per cent of the household storage space is filled in the nation's warehouses. Normal storage use for furniture is set at a maximum of 75 per cent.

Based on telephone company records, about 6,000,000 Americans move every year, while in New York City alone some 300,000 families change their residences annually. In Chicago, the average family is said to move once every three years. Last year the transfers of 100,000 families were registered in Chicago, or 13 per cent of those having telephone facilities.

Chicago Vans

A this moment the Chicago moving vans are doing their biggest business in 10 years.

All this activity is easily traced to the changing character of the nation's industries due to war production. Hence, the treks of home seekers are expected to continue accelerating throughout the current year. Alien shifts and the movement of government agencies are accentuating the movements of families to new quarters.

In the Detroit area alone, it is estimated that some 200,000 more workers must be brought into the area before January, 1943, to build industrial production to peaks outlined by President Roosevelt. When the war began, the Social Security Board in Washington predicted that half a million workers would be brought into 117 defense districts in 32 States during the first six months of 1942, an estimate now considered conservative.

Doubling up of families and the breaking up of others resulting from calls into military service is increasing demands on storage space for furniture in warehouses.

In those localities where the Government is compelled to build temporary housing, the Association makes the following recommendations:

That government defense housing be confined entirely to low-cost, temporary units to be removed after the war.

That dormitories be provided for single men or for married men whose families remain at home.

That temporary units cost $2,000 or less apiece and be built on unimproved lands as close to defense plants as possible to avoid traffic congestion of workers going to and from work.

That housing units be so standardized that they can be erected in 10 days or less in any number desired.

That city councils modify building code requirements and zoning ordinances to allow these units to be placed where needed.

Boston Assessments Far Ahead of Sales

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass., April 29

Although the war has raised the market values of property in central Boston, assessments are still found by the Boston Real Estate Exchange to be far out of proportion to actual values.

For the first three months of 1942, approximately 131 properties of all types were transferred in these districts for a total of $1,626,825 compared with the value of more than $3,000,000 set by the city on these properties for tax purposes.

Hints on Storing Coal Bought for Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 29—If by Sept. 1 every coal bin is filled and every coal dealer's yard is well stocked it will be a major contribution to the war effort, says the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

Homeowners are urged to place their orders for next winter's coal immediately in order to permit railroads to haul the maximum tonnage of war goods later in the year.

Homeowners furthermore are urged to store every ton of coal they can take and, if space is available, to build extra bins.

Prices are almost sure to be higher in the fall and winter. They will not be lower.

The following suggestions for safe storage of coal are offered by the Bureau:

Do not store coal near any external sources of heat such as steam pipes.

While coal may be safely piled to any height without danger, providing air is either excluded or allowed free circulation, in practice it is not advisable to pile coal higher than 12 to 15 feet.

Foreign combustible matter such as oil rags and paper should not be permitted to become mixed with coal which is being stored.

Do not permit old coal to accumulate in corners or on the bottom of piles or bins.

In order to assist retail coal dealers in immediately building up their stocks of coal in excess of present normal requirements, the RFC has set up a plan to provide loans to retailers on all coal shipped from producing mines prior to Aug. 1.

Farm Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 29—Farm real estate values in Virginia are increasing despite the shortage of farm labor, according to a report of the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service here. Values increased from an index of 115 in March, 1941, to 118 in March of this year. Values in 1912-14 are used as a basis of 100. The low reached in Virginia was 88, in 1933, compared with a national index figure of 73.

Budget Analyzers In N.Y. State Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A recommendation for the establishment of independent citizens' committees to analyze municipal budgets in New York State and to campaign for reduction of expenditures and taxes, particularly real estate taxes, has been made by Lawrence B. Elliman, President of Pease and Elliman, Inc., realty firm, here.

"Citizens' committees should consist of outstanding lawyers, bankers, merchants, real estate men and labor representatives who would have the confidence of the entire community," Mr. Elliman writes in a booklet, "The Plight of Real Estate," published by the New York State Economic Council. "I should think the local administrative authorities of the Government would welcome and urge the appointment of such committees, as the problem is an overwheiming one requiring the best thought of an intelligent group to solve."

The example of the Citizens' Budget Commission of New York should be followed by citizen committees in other parts of the State, Mr. Elliman said. Realtors are facing increasing difficult problems due to the very great drop in rentals, increased operating expenses and oppressive tax levies, he added.

10,000 More Housing Units Earmarked for Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Ten thousand more housing units for war workers have been earmarked in 1942 to help solve the growing problem of housing and transportation in the West's largest production center.

The new National Housing Agency under John B. Blandford is expediting the program, it was disclosed by Carey McWilliams, California's Chief of Immigration and Housing. One of the most active officials seeking solution of the twin problems, he has helped sponsor the grass-roots "War Workers Housing Committee," which recently set 60,000 more units as the immediate need here.

While expressing gratitude for progress indicated in the plans for 7,500 units for the harbor area and 1,500 for the San Fernando Valley around the Lockheed aircraft plants, Mr. McWilliams stressed in a recent interview the dire urgency of more units immediately.

Some Commuting Far

Employment in war industries has increased from 70,000 in January of 1940 to 215,000 a month ago. By a peak early in 1943, a total of 340,000 war workers are to be employed, of which 81,000 head families migrating to the county in current months.

"For these workers there is almost no housing available at prices they can pay," concluded the report of the California Housing and Planning Association, which also helped sponsor the workers' committee and its recent conference here.

"The situation is very bad and it is growing worse daily. In this land of fantastic spaces, workers are commuting as much as 100 miles to work and back," said the report, referring to the 4,085 square miles of the County, which could contain Delaware, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia at once.

"The mass transit system, which never was able to operate well over these vast distances, is now breaking down completely. But if the situation is bad now, it is nothing to what it is going to be when no more tires are available."

Using 72,000 Tires a Year

Ralph Dorsey, Los Angeles Traffic Engineer, was quoted as saying that "one group, defense workers in the shipyards, are using up tires at a rate of 72,000 a year, and indications are that not more than 26,000 tires will be the entire allotment for the County this year."

One bankers' research periodical in typical dispassion read: "Vacancies continue downward, rents continue upward, residential construction still declining."

Regarded as the first of its kind to give consumers of defense housing a chance to plan the projects directly, the recent conference included 136 A. F. of L. delegates, 96 C. I. O. representatives, and 100 architects, planners, visitors, and officials, including Gov. Culbert L. Olson; the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic priest, was Conference Chairman, in the State Building here.

While pressing the State Defense Council for action, the workers' committee has been working with the Los Angeles County Planning Commission to plot all factors guiding location of new housing—present and future plants, existing housing and transportation facilities, military objectives, sanitation and other utility services. Already the 60,000 "minimum" units are required in five critical areas, the Committee chairman, Hal Dunleavy, believes.

The Committee, he reports, believes permanent housing for all new units is justified by population trends which should find all such housing absorbed through continuation of western migration in post-war years.

Colonel Leases Historic Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 29—Maxfield, historic estate located close to Cismount in the Keswick Hunt section, has gone into the Army. It has been leased to Col. Percy C. Fleming, cavalry officer, who plans to make improvements and possibly buy the famous old place later.

Like most of the widely known southern estates of Virginia, Maxfield has a background of peculiar distinction, having once housed Governor Nelson, and was originally the "Old House" at Belvoir near Grace Church, from where it was moved to its present site. As a matter of fact, Maxfield has the peculiar reputation of having been moved three times. It was built by Col. John Walker, aide to George Washington, about 1764.

The estate was raided by Carleton's troops in 1781 when Colonel Walker and his guests, members of the fleeing Virginia Legislature, were taken prisoner by the British. Upon the building of a larger Belvoir about 1790, the house was taken down and moved to Milton. The estate comprises about 30 acres, containing one of the most charming antebellum gardens in Albermarle County. In addition to its valuable collection of English boxwood, there is a conical-shaped holly tree, considered a rare specimen due to its perfect symmetry.

Civilian Building Upturn Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—Civilian home building, one of the heaviest war casualties, will make a quick and powerful recovery when peace returns, utilizing hundreds of new ideas made practicable to builders by wartime research, W. S. Lowndes, Director of the School of Architecture of the International Correspondence Schools, stated today.

Millions of young men leaving the cramped quarters around industrial plants and separating themselves from defense housing units that will be taken down will be looking for new homes upon which to spend the money earned under a wartime economy, Mr. Lowndes declared. The letdown experienced today by architects, builders, real estate agencies and contractors, he added, will be more than made up for when temporary upheavals give way to normal home life.

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Words of Current Interest

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (both *a*'s as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

The word is a direct Greek borrowing and is the opening word of the last book of the New Testament. It appears there without the definite article and may accordingly be translated "Revelation," without the "The." Wycliffe correctly begins Rev. 1:1 with the actual Greek word "Apocalypse"; no article. Tyndale has "The Revelation." The Rheims version has "The Apocalypse"; Authorized, "The Revelation." An American Translation quite properly employs the indefinite article, reading, "A revelation."

Embryology — *Em'-bri-ol'-o-ji* (all vowels short, except the second *o*, which is quick-long).

The word, according to the Oxford Dictionary, refers to the embryo and its development, and evidently the development idea is chief. In use scarcely yet 100 years, or from the time of Darwin. But "embryo" was active in the English vocabulary long before that.

Gomorrah (Isa. 1:10)—*Go-mor'-a* (first *o* quick-long as in *obey*, second short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Both Sodom and Gomorrah are supposed to have been located in the plain north of the Dead Sea. Some geographers think their sites are submerged, others mark them with some confidence on the exposed terrain. The names, even in Bible times, had chiefly a rhetorical significance, being symbols of prophetic warning.

Herb (Gen. 1:29)—*Urb* (*u* as in *urn*). By Webster's second choice, *hurb*. A note in Webster's adds: "The historical pronunciation is *urb*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *hurb* is also used. In England *hurb* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best usage." The Oxford Dictionary notes that the *h* was mute till the nineteenth century, and it recognizes the aspirated *h* as correct in British speech of today. Argument for the right or wrong of the matter is obviously irrelevant. In some localities the one pronunciation prevails, and in others the other. Individuals are inclined to hold to the way of the environment in which they have longest lived. Classic Latin has *herba*, "grass."

Misconstrued — *Mis'-kon-strood'* (*i* short, *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *oo* long as in *brood*). By Webster's second choice, a single stress may be placed on the second syllable, in which case the *o* becomes short instead of clipped-short.

A coinage dating from back in the time of Chaucer. Defined as "taking the wrong meaning." For a time in English history it carried the spelling *misconster*, and was pronounced as spelled. Dispute as to which syllable, the second or the third, shall bear the stress may arise; some persons, agreeing with Oxford, will defend *con-*; while others, accepting Webster's first choice, will stand for *-strue*. The Latin foundation is the verb *construere*, "to build."

Sion (Rev. 14:1)—*Si'-un* (*i* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

A hill in Jerusalem used as a poetic appellation of the people of Israel. The spelling with initial *S* follows the Greek. The Old Testament spelling is with *Z*. An American Translation employs *Z* right through.

Sodom (Isa. 1:10)—*Sod'-um* (*o* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Archaeological investigation seems not to have come with certainty upon any ruins or relics of the place.

Subtil (Gen. 3:1)—*Sub'-til* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, it may be pronounced the same as "subtle"—*sut'-l*.

The black-letter Authorized of 1611 spells it "subtill." Sometimes it is written "subtile"; and it is obviously the same thing as the modern word "subtle." A silent *b* is preferred by Oxford, whatever spelling may be used, though it allows the sound of *b* in the old-style spelling as a second choice. The word dates back to Chaucer and is used by him in the same meanings as hold today—of materials, "delicate"; of dispositions, "ingenious" at one extreme, and "crafty" at the other.

Vocations

Getting That Job

The writer, seeking a position in a highly competitive field, and limited by the lack of a telephone, typed her name and address on postal cards and left a card wherever an opening seemed probable. All told, she used only 25 cards. The last one, left with a firm on Friday afternoon, was an eloquent reminder when a vacancy unexpectedly occurred on Saturday. The card, mailed Saturday afternoon, was delivered at 8:30 on Monday morning and, promptly at 9:30, the job seeker reported at the office and now rejoices in a pleasant, permanent and profitable position.

As a gracious gesture, or, if you will, "a common courtesy," she checked off her list and sent a card, stating she had found a position, to all offices where a card had been left. The incident was considered closed but, greatly to her surprise, she received letters from eight executives who were so impressed by what they termed an "outstanding evidence of efficiency and consideration," that they asked her to contact them personally if she ever happened to need employment.—**A. E., Los Angeles.**

Did You Know That—

A smoked ham weighing 15 pounds raw weighs 10 pounds 4 ounces cooked, and yields 7 pounds 4 ounces of solid meat?

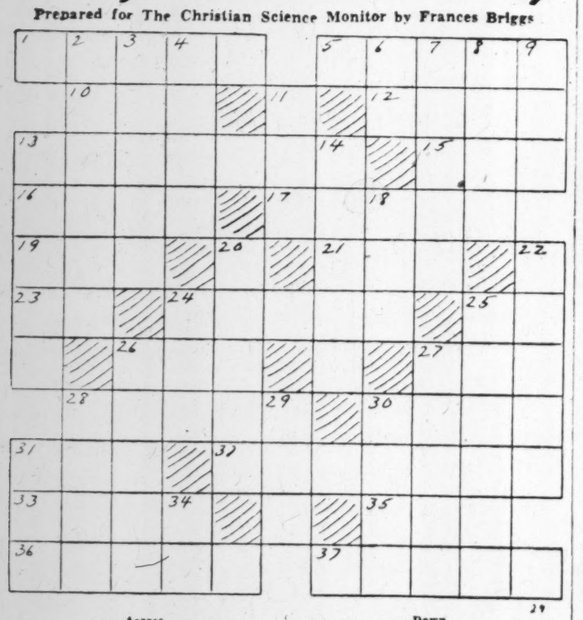
Fifteen pounds potatoes—though 1 pound 8 ounces is lost in peeling—will weigh 18 pounds mashed (2 quarts milk being added), enough for 65 servings?—Hotel and Restaurant News.

A Verse for Today . . .

That which I see not teach thou me: if I have done iniquity, I will do no more.—Job 34:32

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—You would do what to the accompaniment of Wayne King's music?
5—What is first name of Buffo, operatic baritone?
10—Kingsley wrote poem of sands of what river?
12—What gaseous element was discovered by Ramsay and Travers?
13—The men encountered by Rip Van Winkle in Catskills were doing what?
15—What is a gesture of assent?
16—What shrub is one of the sources of indigo?
17—The Tirolese dwell where?
19—A duplicate.
21—What is name of a burgh of Scotland?
23—What is a plural ending?
24—Meat of what animal is used for headcheese?
25—Grazing Homestead (abbr.).
26—An andrena is what?
27—What is name of a genus of macaws?
28—What would you find in an ornithon?
30—What is the Greek name of Cupid?
31—Equality as to value.
32—What is the tympanic membrane of the ear?
33—What is middle name of Tarzan's creator?
35—Aeriform fluid.
36—What is rarefied element supposed to fill upper regions of space?
37—Bremen, Germany, is on what river?

Down

2—What youth in mythology spent six months in lower and six months in upper world?
3—Who wrote "Babbitt"?
4—What celebrated archer is hero of an opera?
6—Within.
7—What voice sings role of Tamino in Mozart's "The Magic Flute"?
8—What is an instrument of manual operation?
9—Conjunction.
11—What is a kelep?
13—What was city and tower where confusion of languages is said to have occurred?
14—In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Orgoglio is what?
18—What river is mentioned in the title of well-known Scotch song?
20—What do you call a native of Sundsvall?
22—Yawning abyss is what?
24—What is a varying weight of India?
25—A prairie chicken is what?
26—Who is a prominent character in "The Spy" by Cooper?
27—What is any textile in tapestry weave?
28—What is a lure?
29—What is a river of Poland?
30—Rim.
31—What prefix denotes "priority of time"?
34—What ending denotes the object of an action?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Grace Horner Calkins, Los Angeles

"Wash Day" at Lake Chapala, Mexico

Send in your favorite snapshot to the Daily Features Page. All accepted photographs will be paid for at our regular rates. Glossy proofs are preferred.

Daily Quotation

Loose me from tears, and help me see aright
How each hath back what once he stayed to weep.
—Lizette Woodworth Reese

Key to Distinguishing U. S. Army Insignia

If you have difficulty distinguishing United States army officers' insignia of rank, this allegory, traditional in the service, will help. The young officer, climbing the tree of promotion, sets foot upon a ladder. Its first rung, a precious step up from the ranks, is golden—the second lieutenant's gold bar. Next higher is the first lieutenant's silver bar. One more rung to a captain's two silver bars. At the top of the ladder and up among the branches, he wears a major's golden leaves. These turn to silver as he mounts to a lieutenant colonelcy. Birds begin to circle around him and two perch on his shoulders—the colonel's silver eagles. By now he's well up in the sky. A silver star on each shoulder strap and he's a brigadier general. Two stars on each shoulder mark a major general, three a lieutenant general, and finally the magnificent 4-star constellation distinguishes the rare full general.—Fairfax Downey in Reader's Digest.

In Lighter Vein

Let's Start Over

She had tried on pair after pair and found some fault with them all. With a pair of conservative black calfskin on she viewed her trim feet in the mirror and sighed with disappointment. "It's the heels," she said; "they're so flat and low. They make me look so sensible."

"Why should you mind, if you're really not?" comforted the perspiring salesman.

"But that's just it," complained the harassed lady. "You see, I am."—Exchange.

Not So Easy

Said the teacher to her class, "I want each of you children to draw a picture showing what you wish to be when you grow up."

The youngsters diligently applied themselves to their task, and soon began displaying crude pictures of soldiers, aviators, cowboys, G-men, ball-players, dancers, nurses, and other characters dear to the juvenile heart. But one little girl down front seemed unable to carry out the assignment. With pencil poised in her hand, she sat regarding the blank sheet before her with an air of doubt and uncertainty.

"Don't you know what you want to be when you grow up, Anna?" asked the teacher.

"Yes," replied Anna, "but I don't know how to draw it."

"What do you want to be?" the teacher inquired.

"Married," answered the youngster.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by 'Plant Inventor' and Patented Plants?

The plant inventor is relatively newly arrived on the American scene. His legal existence began in 1930 when Congress passed a special act for encouraging people to "invent" new and different forms of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Under the act, such newly devised species may be patented.

The plant patent law was not a brand new idea when passed. There had been more or less continuous agitation for such legislation for more than 60 years before it was finally written into our laws. Prior to the passage of the plant patent bill, those whose patience, research, and inventiveness developed new plant varieties had no way of preventing others from exploiting their discoveries, and no way of exacting payment of royalties for their use, as other inventors in mechanical fields could do.

It is said, for example, that in the days before plant patents were obtainable, Paul Stark protected his original "Golden Delicious" apple tree by erecting an iron cage around it to prevent unscrupulous persons from obtaining shoots for grafting.

Typical plant patent taken from the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office

Not all plants may be patented. The laws expressly state that "tuber-propagated plants" are not patentable. New varieties of Irish potatoes, consequently, could not be patented. Also, in order to be patentable, the new variety must be reproduced by grafting, budding, cuttings, or the like, not reproduced by seeds.

By 1937 more than 200 plant patents had been granted, of which more than half were for varieties of roses, such as a variety whose bush is virtually free from thorns, and a rose of such a deep violet color as to appear black at a distance.

A wide variety of other plants have also been patented. The list includes a barberry plant whose branches grow vertically, instead of growing in assorted directions as do non-patented barberries; giant pansy plants with flowers as large as your palm; bananas that may be grown out of doors as far north as Maine; an orange that looks like a lemon, etc.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Reward and a Job

Omaha

Phyllis Peterson, 18, a student, found a $20 bill near a downtown bank. Taking it home, she read in the want ads that N. B. Lamm, manufacturing company department manager, lost it. When she returned the money, he gave her a $10 reward—and a permanent job.—(AP)

News From Home

Norman, Oklahoma

A big increase in mail is expected by Oklahoma boys now serving in the army. Oklahoma University coeds have launched a letter-writing project to keep the youths informed of the news back home. They have a list of Oklahoma boys in the army to whom the letters are addressed.

Odds and Ends

The Amazon River system is the largest in the world.

The Panama railroad, built in 1855, was the first transcontinental railroad in the western hemisphere.

The khamsin is a sandstorm which usually sweeps North Africa in early summer.

Most prolific publisher in the U. S., the Government, sells 18 million books a year.

The population of India is about the same as Europe, not including Russia.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Feel That Spring!*

By Le Pelley

HEY.. TUBBY !!
COME ON AND PLAY BALL !!
OH, HUM
NO BASEBALL FOR ME — I'm GOING TO JUST SIT HERE AND FEEL THE SPRING COME IN !
YOU CAN PLAY BALL ANYTIME — BUT HOW MANY DAYS WILL YOU HAVE TO JUST SIT AND FEEL THE BEGINNING OF SPRING ? !!
HMM— WELL .. MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT ..

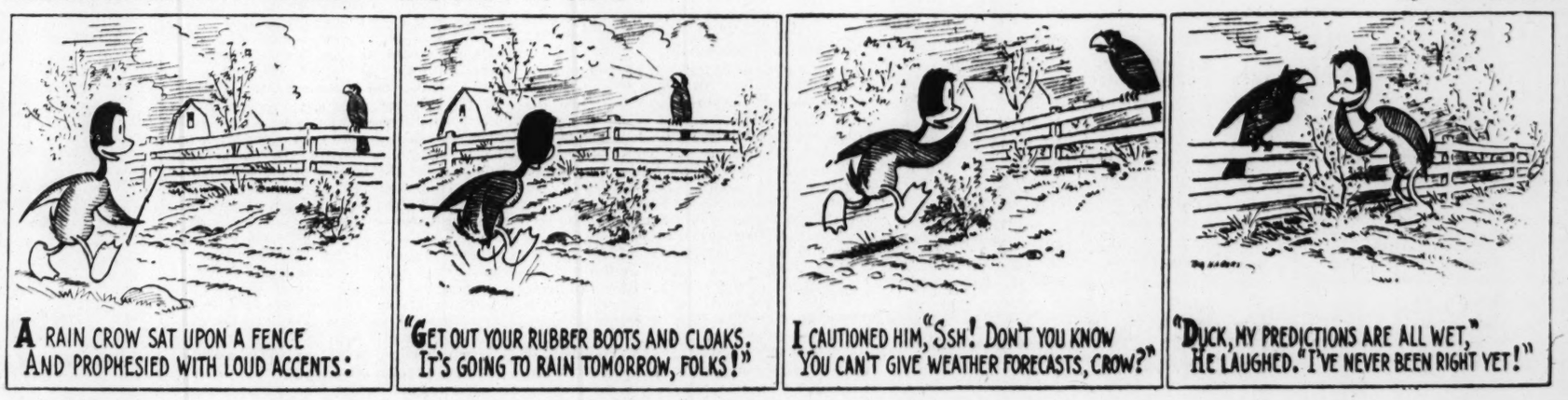
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And I Traveled That Road as Fast as Anyone Ever Did!*

By Rodgers

This is a grand place," I told my friend after he had shown me every nook and cranny of the Seminole Indian village. "But, now, if you will show me the road I'd better be on my way!"
"I know the Boss's father has to start back North this A.M. no matter what, and I don't want to be left behind!" I explained—
"Well, here's the road," he wagged. "But, it's a long way to the beach and I doubt if you can make it by morning!"
He was right— I didn't!
But it wasn't from any lack of trying!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And That's No Secret*

By The Hagers


A RAIN CROW SAT UPON A FENCE AND PROPHESIED WITH LOUD ACCENTS:
"GET OUT YOUR RUBBER BOOTS AND CLOAKS. IT'S GOING TO RAIN TOMORROW, FOLKS!"
I CAUTIONED HIM, "SSH! DON'T YOU KNOW YOU CAN'T GIVE WEATHER FORECASTS, CROW?"
"DUCK, MY PREDICTIONS ARE ALL WET," HE LAUGHED. "I'VE NEVER BEEN RIGHT YET!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Price Freezing

General freezing of prices, such as has been announced in Washington, is a chilling procedure but wide and ready acceptance of it will both express the Nation's cold determination to win and lend warmth to the fires of America's war effort.

It is impossible to fight a war without hardship. The object in a war economy should be to distribute burdens as equally as possible and avoid unnecessary distress. To this end the whole fight against inflation or a rise in the cost of living is salutary.

Price ceilings constitute only one front in this campaign. Action on other necessary fronts, such as the control of wage costs and the taxing off of excess purchasing power, must accompany price freezing in order to justify and support it.

In an order so vast as that which has been undertaken by the Office of Price Administration, it is inevitable that some inequities will appear and many individuals be pinched. It is not enough to say these sacrifices must be made for the general good. Part of the price-freezing plan is a provision for review and adjustment of hardship cases.

The March basis ought to be taken as prima facie of what prices should be rather than as an absolute criterion. Where good reason can be shown for a variation, adjustments should be allowed. Retailers, for example, have a claim for some latitude in the argument that the goods they were selling in March were priced on earlier and cheaper wholesale purchases whereas wholesale quotations prevailing in March had risen to a level calling for higher retail prices.

If wholesale and retail prices are to be kept from rising it must be obvious that farm prices and wage costs which enter into these consumer prices must also remain static. President Roosevelt at length has put this requirement bluntly in his request to Congress to rescind the 110 per cent leeway on farm prices and in his saying in Tuesday night's radio address:

> Do you work for wages? You will have to forgo higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war.

This statement ought to have all the force of an executive order, like that which fixes the price ceilings. One apparent weakness of the President's anti-inflation program was the absence of a specific limit on wages. Average earnings of wage workers have materially outstripped the increase in the cost of living thus far. If price ceilings are to have validity, labor must accept current wage levels as a ceiling, too.

Furthermore, in order to give the price control machinery reasonable prospect of success there must be stringent and well-directed measures to take surplus purchasing power out of circulation by taxation. To attempt to police prices on all the changing thousands of items in commerce and everyday living may become impossible if money is left to burn holes in consumers' pockets. But if taxation applies this money, either through outright taxes or through forced savings, to the war costs, inflation can be avoided.

The objects of all price-control and anti-inflation measures are to keep the economic machinery running smoothly behind the war effort, to avoid dissipating its energy in needless frictions, and to save large classes from getting caught in the wheels. To these ends, such measures deserve patriotic support.

Five Glasses of Beer

Five glasses of beer cost the lives of five persons in a New York subway Sunday night. The motorman upon whose steadiness the safety of his passengers rested drank beer instead of eating his lunch, with the result that he ran his train at a 40-mile speed without slowing down for a curve, causing New York's worst underground accident in fourteen years.

Five glasses of beer. Did the veteran motorman of twenty-one years' service know no better than thus to endanger those in his charge? Or did he, in forgoing his usual meal for beer, believe the brewers' repeated statements that "beer is a food" and their assertions that it is not intoxicating?

Five glasses of beer. Just a few sociable drinks with the boys, perhaps. Did this motorman feel he was safe in taking them? Is there no company regulation governing such conduct? The railroads of the United States have so strict a rule against drinking by their operating crews that engineers and conductors as a class are notably teetotallers.

Five glasses of beer—five fatalities. The cost is out of all proportion to the privilege.

Quebec and Canada

"We shall vote as Québecois; we will fight as Canadians."

The first half of this prediction was strikingly fulfilled in Monday's plebiscite. Actually, the vote showed little shift from the deeply-rooted war views of Canada's two major population groups. Quebec stood 72 per cent against conscription for overseas service. The Dominion, outside of the French-speaking Province, voted 81 per cent in favor of using draftees beyond the borders of Canada.

The immediate effect has been to intensify sharply, rather than to lessen, the conflict over the Dominion's participation in the war. But a longer range result may accrue. Overseas conscription had become increasingly inevitable. Its adoption under the expressed preference of a heavy Dominion majority may eventually prove less schismatic than if the Mackenzie King Government had used its power without seeking release from the previous pledges which so far have restricted overseas service to a voluntary basis.

For the situation today is not the same as in the last war when talk of secession was French Canada's reaction to the conscription measures of the Borden Government. Two decades have done a great deal to make Canadians out of the citizens of Quebec. And a total war has brought the actual threat much closer than in 1917.

It is these more sober factors upon which the Government in Ottawa must now count, despite its embarassment over the adverse French vote. The timing and the manner in which conscription is broadened to an overseas basis will have much bearing upon the ultimate reaction in Quebec. It may be too early to say that the Québecois will "fight as Canadians." But whatever the immediate differences, it is clear that the future of Canada must lie only upon one path—that of greater integration and a deeper unity.

Uniting Two Fronts

In his Tuesday radio talk to the Nation, President Roosevelt did much more—and much less—than explain to the people the anti-inflation program he put before Congress on Monday. He did much more by tying up this campaign on the home front with the struggle of American soldiers and sailors "on every sea and every continent." He attempted no detailed explanations of the complex relations of prices, profits, wages and taxes; but he did show citizens how war makes for inflation and he did help them feel that hardships they must undergo in preventing it are small compared with the unstinted sacrifices in the front lines.

He might well have pointed out that a successful fight against inflation will not only help the war effort but actually curtail and level out the hardships the civilian population must bear. As Mr. Roosevelt said, the giving up of wage increases would be counted a small sacrifice by the enslaved workers of Norway and France, the freezing of profits a small sacrifice by businessmen in Europe whose enterprises have been stolen by the Nazis, and the rationing of gasoline and sugar a small sacrifice by starving people in the conquered countries. But the feeling that they are making some sacrifice brings those on the home front into a closer association with the heroes whose stories the President told.

The President was eminently successful in uniting the two fronts. All he said about American purposes to share fully in operations necessary to free Europe, to prevent Axis use of French colonies, to continue helping China whatever happens in Burma—all this depends in large measure on the success of efforts to organize a united home front. If every group or locality places its own interests ahead of the common purpose, the whole war effort is impeded. The anti-inflation program provides the American civilian's first major test—and opportunity.

There are two ways to take the war. One is to let side issues or small interests sidetrack an all-out effort. The other is to keep the eye on the main goal—winning the war. Sometimes the line is narrow between necessary criticism designed to improve the war effort and mere obstructive criticism designed to protect some personal or group interest. The anti-inflation program is far from perfect. The President's relating it to heroism on the front lines does not insure its workability or fairness. But the thought of front-line sacrifices should encourage Americans to take a positive attitude, to endeavor to make the program work as fairly as possible, directing all their effort to that purpose rather than to smaller ends.

Our Readers Say—

"United War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your newspaper I read about President Roosevelt desiring a name for the present war. I sent him a telegram as follows:

> In answer to your request for a name for the present war, may we not designate it as the "United War."

The title "united war" expresses the idea of the united efforts of the democracies and small peoples of the world to remain free; and their united stand to maintain the rights and liberties of all, against the aggression of totalitarianism. It points to the desire of these same peoples for unity of purpose and action in their relations with each other and all nations; toward planned united action after this war for the control and stamping out of all causes and opportunities for war or aggression, as between one group or nation, and another. It typifies the united desire of peace-loving, intelligent peoples, to fight for, plan for, and maintain on this earth a united policy of "Peace on Earth, good-will toward men."

Omaha, Neb. JOSEPH A. SCARPINO, JR.

"War of Adjustment"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice that the President is still anxious that a new and comprehensive name for the present World War may be presented at this time, and I have taken the liberty of suggesting to him in a letter, "The War of Adjustment," I depend on Webster's complete definition of the word "adjustment" to describe this war as it can be viewed from the standpoint of any of the world Powers, and as history certainly must always view it in retrospect.

The word "adjustment" is free from any selfish slant, and in itself expresses a willingness to help to bring about a new and entirely equitable world condition.

La Porte, Ind. H. G. MOONEY

"Salvage War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There have been many wars for liberty but never a war like this. It is unique in history and since President Roosevelt has asked the public to suggest a name I would suggest that this is primarily a war to salvage what little is left in the world today of freedom for the individual to live his life in his own way.

Salvage is not, I grant you, a pleasant word but this is actually a "Salvage War" for the liberty-loving people of the whole world to unite in preserving the best possible governments known.

Baldwin Park, Calif. EVVA ECKERSON

Everything at Stake

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We suggest as a suitable title for the war:

"The Allout War".

Everything is at stake—everything will be won or lost—everything is required for success.

A. L. GUENTNER

Lake Worth, Fla.

His Blades Last Five Months

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the "Whisker Department" of "Prices and Your Purse," in The Christian Science Monitor recently I was very much impressed by the recommendations for prolonging the life of razor blades. I began to use the blade I am now using on January 21 of this year. The previous blade lasted for five months and was still sharp when it began to crack.

To keep my blades sharp I use an ordinary six-ounce drinking glass after each shave. It takes only half a minute to rub it around inside the glass, while holding the glass under the hot-water faucet. Never use cold water while rubbing because cold water chills the steel. Rubbing the blade inside the glass does not take away any metal from the cutting edge, but keeps it smooth and sharp.

If we are going to run short of blades, this will mean a saving of metal for Uncle Sam.

Cleveland, Ohio CARL KRICHBAUM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Fashion Note

Yes, Sailors Like Flowers

There are many boys in uniform who are helping to fight this war just by maintaining a lonely vigil. Some are sentinels stationed at bridges or on high and wave-beaten rocks surveying the coast line and skyways. Others, in bare and silent rooms, are manning telephone circuits, keeping open vital lines of communication through which warnings and battle commands would be flashed in time of emergency.

Time on these posts passes slowly. Even learning to march through wood and field can, by contrast, be somewhat diverting. But ceaseless watching, though important, is rather dull and empty.

A place of this nature was the anti-aircraft control station. Although situated near the center of a teeming naval yard, where battered gray ships come in for repairs and to give their taut crews a rest, the station felt none of the surrounding hum of activity. Walled in and silent, the room was isolated. The atmosphere was listless, that Sunday night a few weeks ago.

* * *

"Control calling Hamilton . . ." droned the sailor manning a telephone circuit. "Control calling Hamilton . . ."

The door opened. Another bluejacket walked in, threw his jacket into a chair, took the headphones from a comrade, and settled himself for the night watch.

"Mac, you should have been where I was today," he burst out, addressing the man across the table. "Over in Winchester. Ten children in the family. More fun than a barrel of monkeys. Never had such a good time in my life. Before I left tonight we had flapjacks and sausages . . ."

"Friends of yours?" inquired the other, adjusting his headphones.

"No. Never met them before. But they are fine people. On New Year's Eve they gave a house party for soldiers, and enjoyed it so much that they have been inviting service men for week ends ever since. Yesterday they drove all the way into town to get me. I stayed all night. There was a soldier there, too."

"Have fun, Denny?"

"Sure did. Last evening we played games. I ain't much of a dancer, but we danced some too. Then the oldest boy and his sister wanted to go walking in the snowstorm, so we walked for about two hours. All over the town. Real nice town, too."

"Were they rich folks?"

"No. The girls sew their own clothes. But they are a happy family. Always plenty going on."

I thought of the barracks across the Yard. A gray stone building, and inside, long rows of two-decker cots. Cheerless, crowded, dimly lighted. Meals at crew's "chow." Comrades leaving each day for their ships and the sea. New sailors appearing daily, bringing their mattresses, clothes and earthly possessions in big canvas packs. Work at various watches around the Yard. On leave, maybe a trip home if one was lucky. If not, then a pretty dull time. On "liberty," perhaps a movie. Many fellows frequenting cafés. Or just wandering. Hanging around the parks. Hungry for companionship.

"Do you fellows get many invitations to people's homes?" I asked.

"Quite a few. Sometimes they invite us for Sunday dinner or for overnight. There's a City Recreation Committee that will help a fellow get invited. In this town, a fellow's a dodo to hang around cafés. Don't need to kill time that way." He paused. "I'm going to the flower show with these Winchester folks. Me, I like flowers." He laughed, embarrassed.

* * *

I considered. Yes, I thought. Barracks with rows of cots. In leisure time, mostly cheap entertainment uptown. On the other hand, comfortable home with games, good food, dancing. This sailor man was looking forward to that flower show and the companionship that goes with it . . . Flapjacks and sausages . . . warm fireplace, a real bed with clean white sheets. Yes, it all counts a lot.

Especially to a fellow who lives in a barracks, who keeps night vigil, who is far from familiar scenes. A sailor loves a home port.

D. H. J.

The Bookshelf

Militarism Over Japan

How the "unholy trinity" of Dai Nippon seized upon the ball of Far East destinies and began a run to (let us hope) destruction, is described in lively fashion by a recently returned Tokyo correspondent, Joseph Newman of the New York Herald Tribune, in GOODBYE JAPAN (New York: L. B. Fischer Publishing Corp. $2.50).

The "trinity" in question comprises the militarists, the merchants, and the Mikado of Japan, of whom the militarists are the controlling factor. These, says Mr. Newman, have revived the primitive principles of clan loyalty, obedience, and subservience in order to restore the minds of the people to the feudal world of their ancestors. The result has been to crush opposition and unite the nation as a sort of donkey hitched to the imperial car of conquest. In returning to a world of "gods and ghosts" Hirohito has rescued his warriors from their previous difficulties, when the nation was both disunited and distrustful of militarism, and now "the dictatorship of the militarists under the Emperor (has become) stronger than ever before and more solidly entrenched than that of Hitler and Mussolini."

Mr. Newman writes both of general consideration and of his personal experiences as a correspondent during days when the life of a foreign journalist in Japan was no fun, to put it mildly. He is sound under both headings, though his first-hand observations have special pungency. Those acquainted with motion picture reporters and the Richard Harding Davis tradition will perhaps find battles with the censors (even of transoceanic telephone conversations) not as hair-raising as detective work or service under shell-fire, but serious students of international affairs will find this extremely helpful in guiding their judgment of dispatches as finally printed in America.

There are points of possible difference with Mr. Newman's findings, as in the matter of his ready assumption that Japanese big business was a willing partner in militarism's adventures abroad—Oland D. Russell, for example, makes a strong case to the contrary in his book on the House of Mitsui. Mr. Newman thinks the Foreign Office's final statement to Secretary Hull was because of the "bushido" code—"it may not have been considerate to strike at an enemy until he had been given a full explanation of his misdeeds"—but the fact is that Japan struck at Pearl Harbor before Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu were ushered into Mr. Hull's presence for the last time, and their document was part of the camouflage covering historic treachery. There is room for argument about Mr. Newman's list of Japan's dictators, although certainly those he mentions are conspicuous in the present military set-up—Tojo, Sugiyama, Yamada, Nagano, and Shimada.

None of these points is vital. In general, all who know Japan are likely to concur in the writer's fundamental analyses and findings, including the view that Japan is no slave to Germany but rather an active competitor in the same line of work.

Of late there has been much discussion of what should be done with or to Japan after a United Nations victory, and especially whether the throne must be abolished. "If the Emperor were disclosed to his 72,000,000 bewitched subjects," says Mr. Newman, "as nothing more than a puppet in the hands of the militarists, the magic spell which holds the empire of Japan together might be broken, the imperial myth of gods, ghosts, and Shinto spirits might be destroyed and the unity of the Japanese people as a nation, which they rightfully claim is unequaled in any other country, would be endangered. . . . The Japanese will never be released from this intellectual and spiritual prison until they are first released from the Emperor who holds the key to it." Once the "unholy trinity" is destroyed, says the author, Japan's people will be free and the democracies can return safely to peace.

R. G.

The Wide Horizon

Air-Conditioning Young America

By Haydn S. Pearson

A dramatic example of linking the schools of the nation to the current demands of living is seen in the recent announcement of the United States Office of Education and the Department of Commerce that aviation will become a part of the curriculum. There are two programs involved and two purposes in mind.

Together the two programs mean that every boy and girl from the first grade through the senior year of high school will be air-conditioned to the new world which has climbed into the skies. The first program is a matter of general education. The idea was sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Boys and girls are to be made as familiar with airplanes as they are with automobiles.

Teachers and pupils will study the impact of aviation on American and world affairs; the Office of Education will supply many kinds of materials; textbook manufacturers are already revising books so that aviation will have its fair place. As this is written, the manual training shops of the country's schools are just finishing 500,000 model planes which will be sent to Army training centers for use in the cadet flying classes. Before the end of school in June, a second set of half a million will be completed. These planes, of solid wood, are all built exactly to scale. Moving spirit behind this general educational plan for all boys and girls in schools is Mr. Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air who has been urging air conditioning for America's youth for several years as a regular part of the educational program.

* * *

The second program involves the youth of high school age. In September, 1942, it is planned to offer ground courses in flying to 500,000 juniors and seniors under the aegis of a new semi-official organization, the Air Training Corps of America. Every high school in the nation will be invited to add a two-year course of pre-flight studies to its present curriculum. This course will probably include the five basic aviation subjects: engine design and structure, navigation, communications, meteorology, and aerodynamics. These courses do not mean high school youth will be flying. It is pre-flight education in the fundamentals.

The idea has been tried out this year experimentally in certain selected schools and the response of American boys has been overwhelmingly in favor of the new studies. Boys have gladly given up peace-time extra-curricular activities to take the hard subjects connected with aviation. It offers the concrete way to help which many youth have been demanding. In one school in New Rochelle, N. Y., where there is an enrollment of 1,400 boys, every boy in school applied for the course. Present plans call for 500,000 boys to start these courses this fall and for 2,000,000 in September, 1943. These two outlines, the general and the specific, are the educational program planned for the immediate future to air condition America's boys and girls.

* * *

The two purposes are equally clear and specific. First, the war must be won. That means air power, and the nation looks to its youth for the trained personnel to man the tens of thousands of planes needed for victory. High school youth of today will be the knights of the skies tomorrow. That is the reason for the new courses in secondary schools. The purpose is definite; the studies will be equally objective.

The second purpose for air-conditioning young America is the long-range view. Many observers believe that after the victory, the next great machine advance will be in aviation. They envision a future when airplanes will be as commonplace in our daily lives as the automobile has become in the last three decades. The airplane will become a dominant factor in freight, express and passenger travel. The nation will fly behind mechanical horsepower as readily and matter of factly as it rides behind it now. Therefore, from the little tots of kindergarten and first grade to the high school boys and girls, subject matter regarding aviation will be woven into all phases of the curriculum. Working together, government agencies, state and local units, and the nearly one million teachers of the nation will prepare today's youth for tomorrow's air-minded world.

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